VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 166005

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANJALI SHROTRIYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18/12/21

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre INDORE

Shivani Tiwari

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Kakatiya dynasty
- Ruled by Rudramadevi
- around Capital - Warangal
- Port - motupalli

Contemporary of Alauddin Khilji and Yadavas and Pandyas

Architecture
- Ramappa Temple → UNESCO WHS
  - interlocking technique

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bal Gangadhar Tilak → was one of the 'Trio' of 'LAL-BAL-PAL' during the extremist phase in Indian national movement. His contributions can be discussed as →

① Spiritual Awakening of masses
- 'Arctic Vedas' Theory
- Superiority of Aryan Race
- Pride among Indians for their Culture and Values which was being considered inferior to western Culture

Instrumental in Social Awakening of masses

② Highlighted True nature of British Rule of exploitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Gave a call for Swaraj → 90e
complete independence from British Rule
↳ "Swaraj is my birthright & I shall have it"

(4) Asserted supremacy of Indians via:
↳ Ganapati & Shivaji festivals

(5) Swadeshi movement ↳ actively participated
↳ organised sabhas, Volunteer Corps

(6) Literature → Kesari & Mahratta and awakened masses

(7) Home Rule League → started in 1915 for Self Rule, focussed on the cause of Vernacular

(8) Instrumental in forging Lucknow Pact of 1915

Thus, Tilak's contribution to national consciousness was immense and gave a direction to India's national struggle before the advent of Gandhiji

3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The era of 1920's was the start of India's rise over Britain, with Non Cooperation movement and coming of the young new leaders like: Subash Chandra Bose and J.L. Nehru in struggle

This finally culminated in 1929's and 1930's with [Lahore Session] marking the start of India's demand for [Complete independence]

LAHORE SESSION 1929

(1) Headed by J.L. Nehru

(2) Shift from demand of Dominion Status to 'PURNA SWARAJ'

(3) Independence day to be celebrated on January 26 every year

(4) Unfurled India's flag on Ravi Rives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lahore Session

→ (4) If swaraj is not given in an year
↓
start a Civil disobedience movement

The Lahore Session (1929) shaped the vision

1) as no longer now India demanded a dominion status which was a demand throughout Non cooperation and Home Rule

2) For 1st time → Complete independence was demanded

3) Time limit of 1 year given to British to accept the demand

4) Threat of Civil disobediance showed India's resolve and determination

5) Brought into lime light the new and young leaders like: Patel - Bose - Nehru

It was after Lahore Session; Karachi Session (1931) spelt out the meaning of Swaraj and CDM took further the struggle

4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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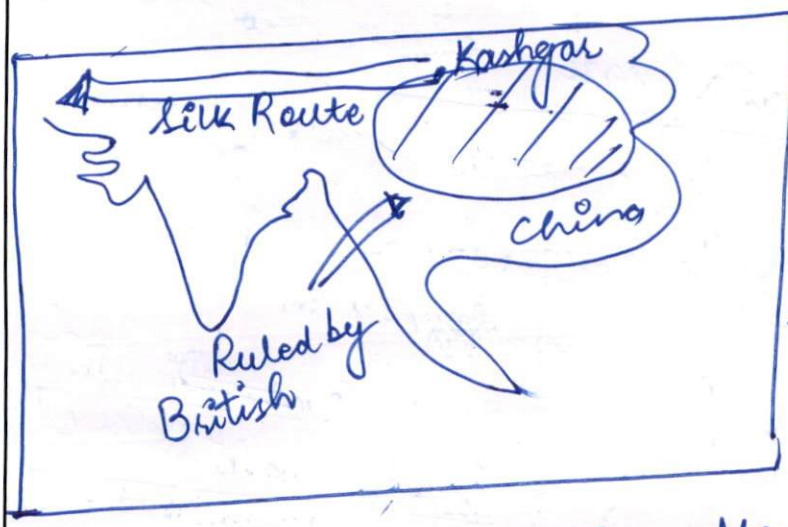
China - the new dominant power today and Japan - the old dominant power have shaped their nation building according to their different historical experiences.

① China and it's historical experience



→ Was a colony of British Empire

→ Was a part of old Silk Route

↳ Many Historical Travellers like Hieun Tsang, Fa Hein have spread Buddhism in China

↳ Shimla Agreement of 1916 with Tibet, British India and China

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's modern day nation building is influenced by these historical experiences

Eg - ① Strong army, navy and defence to prevent Colonisation

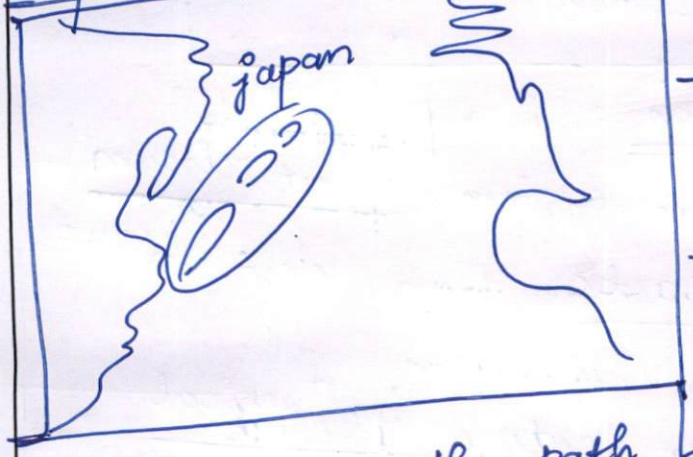
② Historical experience of Silk Road leading to BRI - OBOR of China today

③ Buddhism and Shintoism as soft power tools

④ Do not recognise Tibet as sovereign & as a part of China

⑤ Historical experience of huge population led to 1 China policy and development of huge manufacturing industry

② Japan and its historical experience →



→ (1) 'Samurai' rulers

→ (2) Violence and Aggression

→ (3) World War II and Hiroshima Naga Saki attack

→ (4) Disaster prone

Thus, japan took the path of Non violence to build nation to deter any nuclear war; build up its [disaster resilience] infrastructure

5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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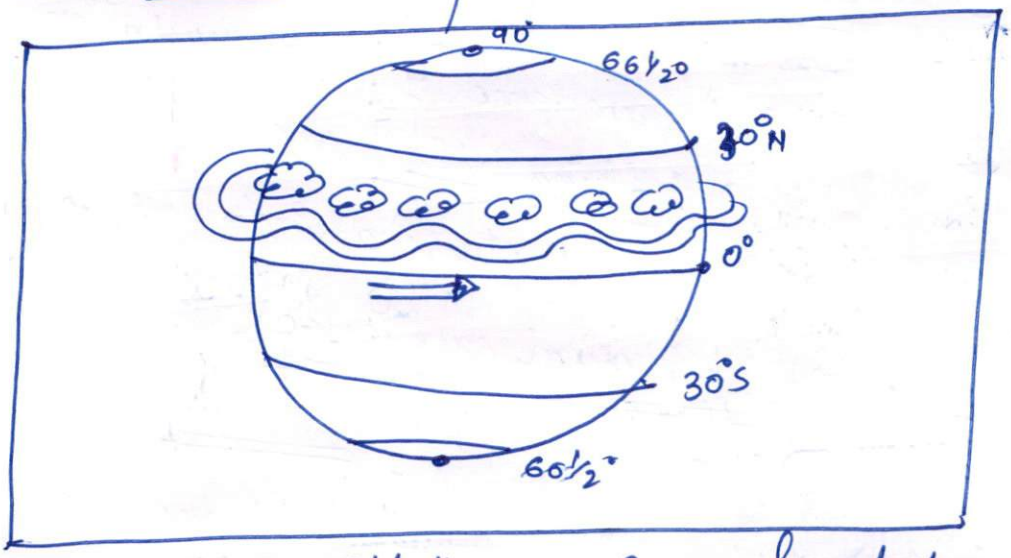
Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon affected by different factors which include Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) and Elnino as prominent ones.



Madden julian oscillation : is a band of Clouds, low pressure system that circum navigates the Earth from West to East

↳ Essentially, a feature of Tropical latitudes (30°N to 30°S)

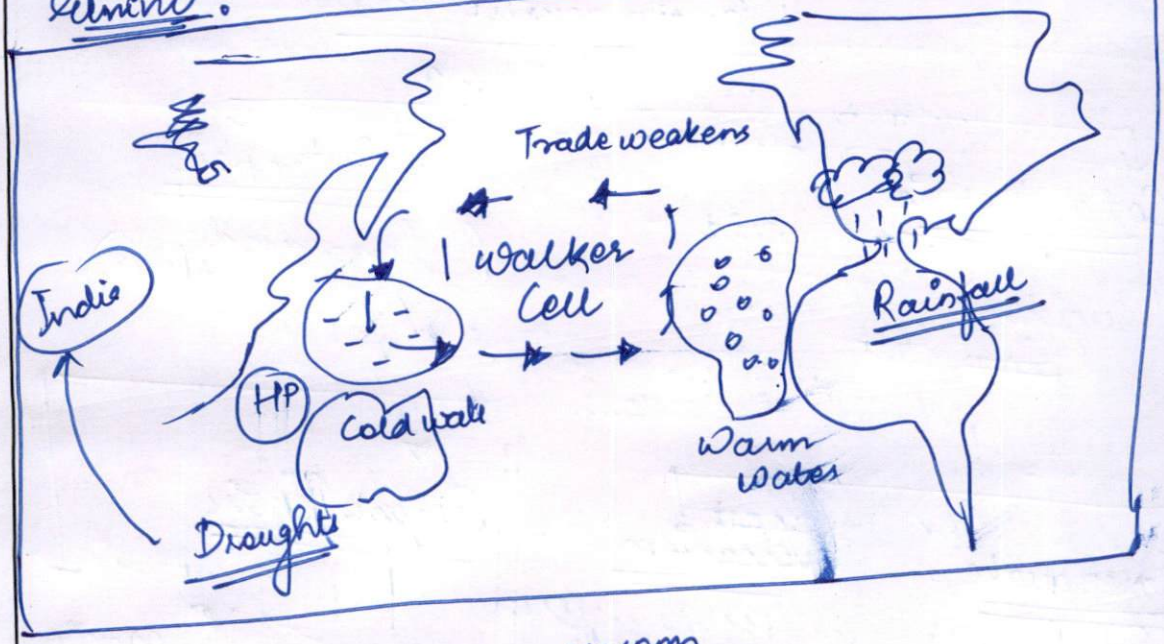
↳ 2 phases
- → Suppressive Phase : low rain fall 30 days
- → Active phase : High rainfall 60 days.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Difference between El-nino & MJO

↳ Elnino is a Regional phenomenon	MJO is a global phenomenon
↳ Across Pacific Ocean	Across Pacific-Atlantic Indian Ocean
↳ Depression in monsoon ↳ Horizontal Circulation	↳ Activates monsoons ↳ Vertical Circulation

Elnino:



Impact of MJO on monsoon

Since these are bands of clouds, they bring precipitation to the region in which they hover. Thus Active phase of MJO over Indian Ocean [brings monsoons] while active phase over Pacific Ocean [delays monsoons].

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Endogenetic forces are the forces that relate to interior of earth. There are the forces inside Earth's crust (magma & lava) that shape landforms.

Endo genetic forces

- **Catastrophic** (sudden) & ~~slow~~ fast
  - **Earthquake**
    - Eg: Nepal EQ (2015)
    - Haiti EQ (2021)
  - **Volcanism**
    - Eg: Stromboli
    - Mt Pinatubo
    - Mt Merapi
- **Diastrophic** (long and slow)
  - **Epiro Genetic**
    - Warping
      - Upwarping
      - Down Warping
  - **Orogenic** (Mountain)
    - Fold
    - Fault

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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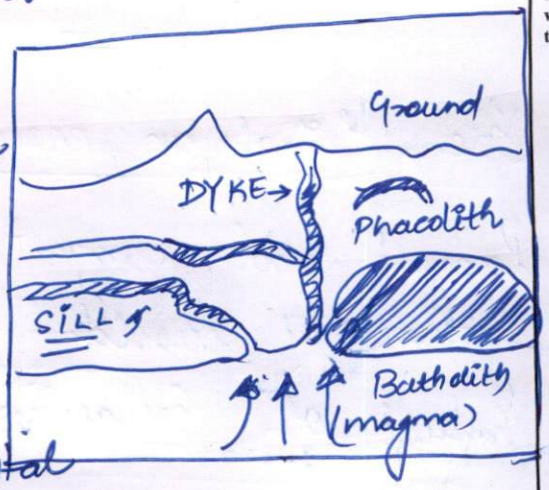
Role in formation of landforms

① Intrusive landforms like:

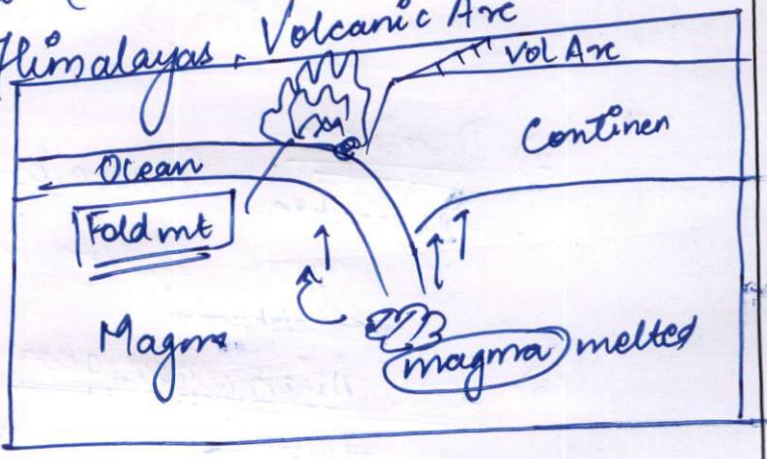
- Batholith (shield formations due to basaltic lava)
- Phacolith, Lopolith } Saucer shaped
- Sill & dyke (horizontal & vertical magma intrusion)



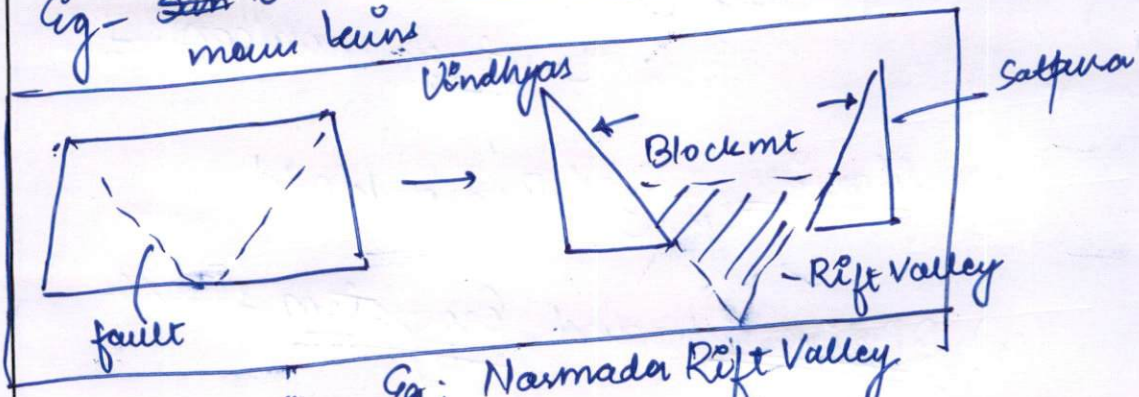
② Mountain building

- folding
- faulting

- Folding [due to (O-O), (O-C), (C-C) collision
  Eg: Himalayas, Volcanic Arc



- Faulting
  due to the plate interactions
  Eg- ~~San~~ Block mountains



Eg: Narmada Rift Valley

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Himalayan mountain system is the longest and youngest fold mountain system of world which formed as a result of Eurasian and Indian plate collision.

Significance of Himalayan Mountain

(1) Climate -
↳ Prodects from Chilly winds from Siberia

(2) Drainage
↳ Source of 'water' for many down stream population

(3) South Asian monsoon
↳ Strong Branch bifurcation and busst of monsoon

(4) Glaciers ↳ 3rd Pole of World

(5) Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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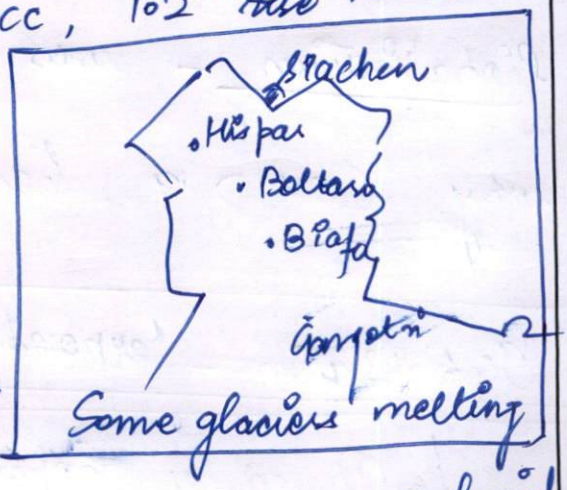
Factors Responsible for Melting of Glaciers

① **Climate Change** and Global warming
↳ According to IPCC, 1.02° rise has led to melting of Glaciers



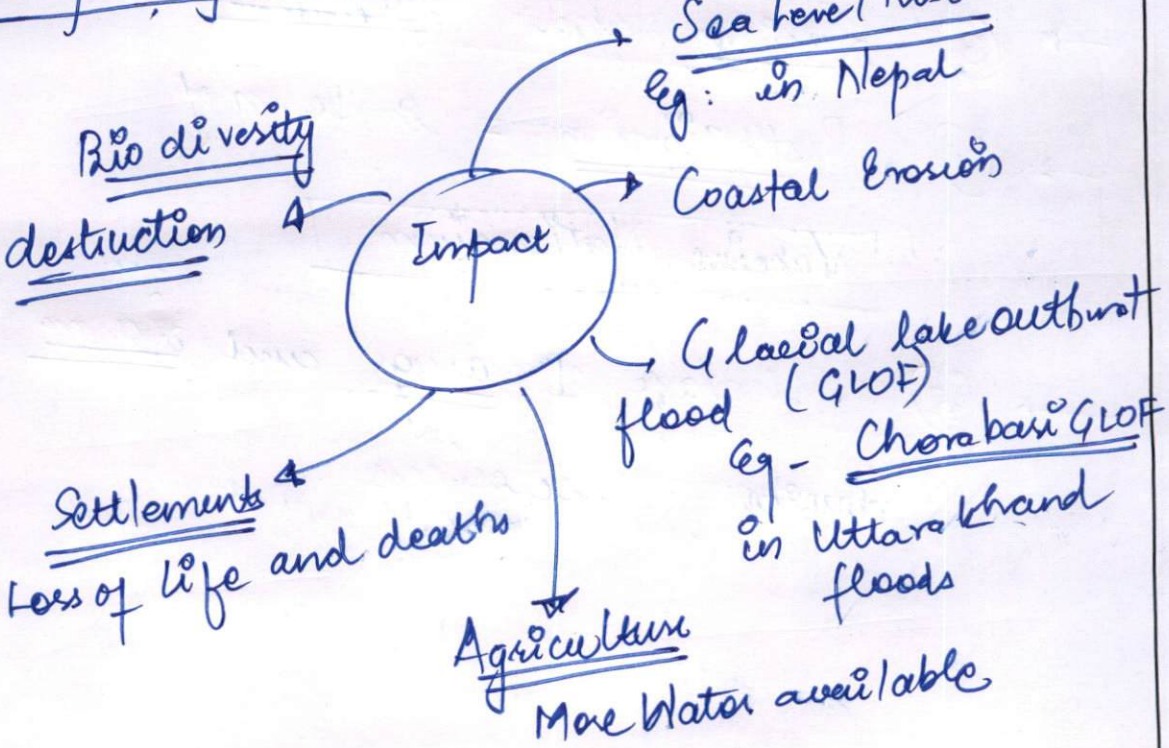
② Decreased **Albedo** % more absorption

③ Increasing **Tourism** has led to glacial melt

④ **Population** and **Settlement** expansion in glacial region

⑤ **Black Carbon** in Hindukush Himalayan region

Impact of melting Glaciers



8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation - was one of the reasons why COVID 19 became a pandemic

Globalisation - exposed by COVID-19

- ① Led to Exponential Rise of Cases across world due to intermingling of world
- ② Supply Chain disruption
- ③ Racism and Xenophobia revival
- ④ Protectionism - in form of Vaccine Nationalism
- ⑤ Shortage of drugs and pharma despite connectedness

However, globalisation during COVID 19 has served its merits too

Eg → ① Internet made people talk to neareones abroad

② Transportation of pharma, vaccine & drugs

③ Vaccine development by sharing knowledge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban India ⇒ a cosmopolitan Culture has morphed from Caste to Class Based inequalities

However Caste based inequalities are still seen →

① Dalits & SC → still engged in manual scavenging and solid waste collection

② Caste Atrocities & Violence against lower caste

③ Peri Urban Areas
↳ occupied by lower caste

④ Low skill jobs
↳ reserved for SC and lower caste

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, in the Sabarimala judgement SC has ~~high~~ stated that menstruating women can enter the temple premises.

Menstruation → Exclusion of women

① Menstruation = pollution
∴ Social exclusion of women from entering Temple, Kitchen

② Menstruation – makes women weak
∴ Cant work during it

③ Menstruation – dirty phase
∴ Segregation from family

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps to combat:

① Attitudinal Change →
↳ Cognition, Affective and Behavior of People. (like in SBM mission)

② Education →
↳ literacy about menstruation
↳ include in school curriculum books
↳ Sensitize the young boys.

③ Role models
↳ Charismatic Personalities like Vidya Balan talking about it

④ Cinema – movies like [Padman], [Period]

⑤ [Social media] – Campaigns like #Bleeding is Normal

⑥ [Judiciary & Laws]
↳ Progressive judgements like Sabarimala

⑦ [Innovation] → Concept of 'PERIOD Leave'

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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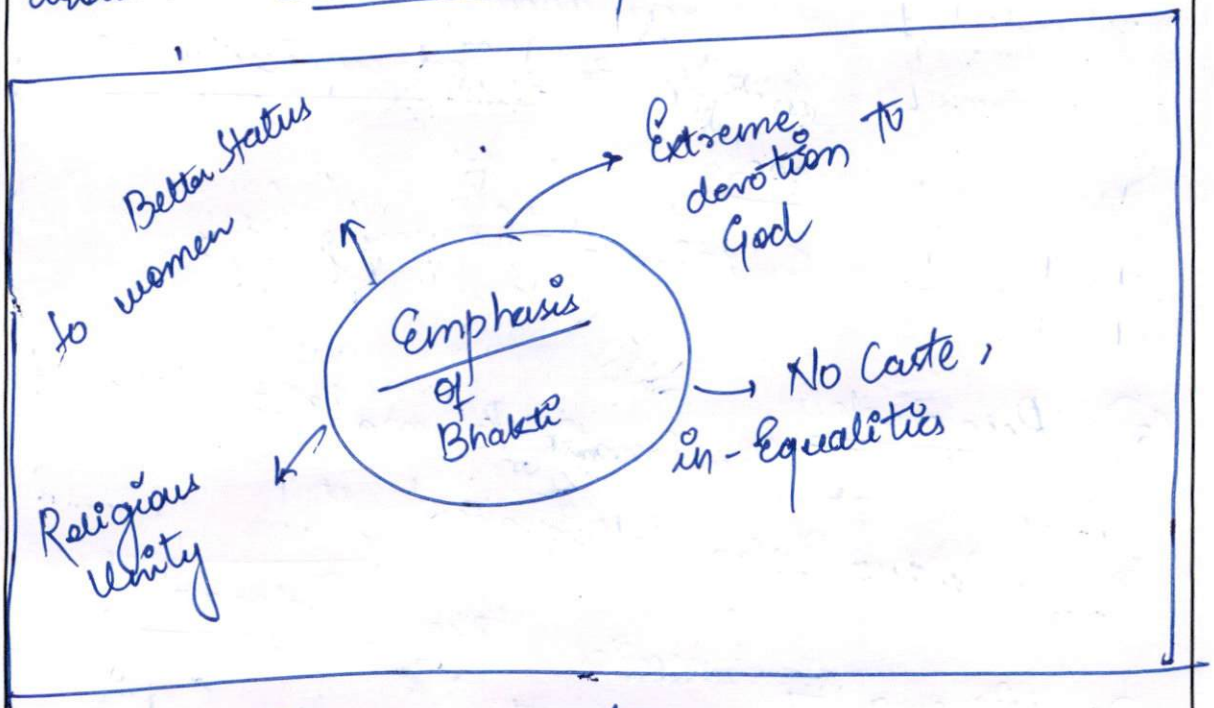
Bhakti Movement refers to the devotional movement that began in South India in around (9-10)th Century.



Origin of Bhakti movement →

- Reformist Movement began from within Hinduism in South India in Kerala
- To oppose the various Caste rigidities and inequalities, social evils in society

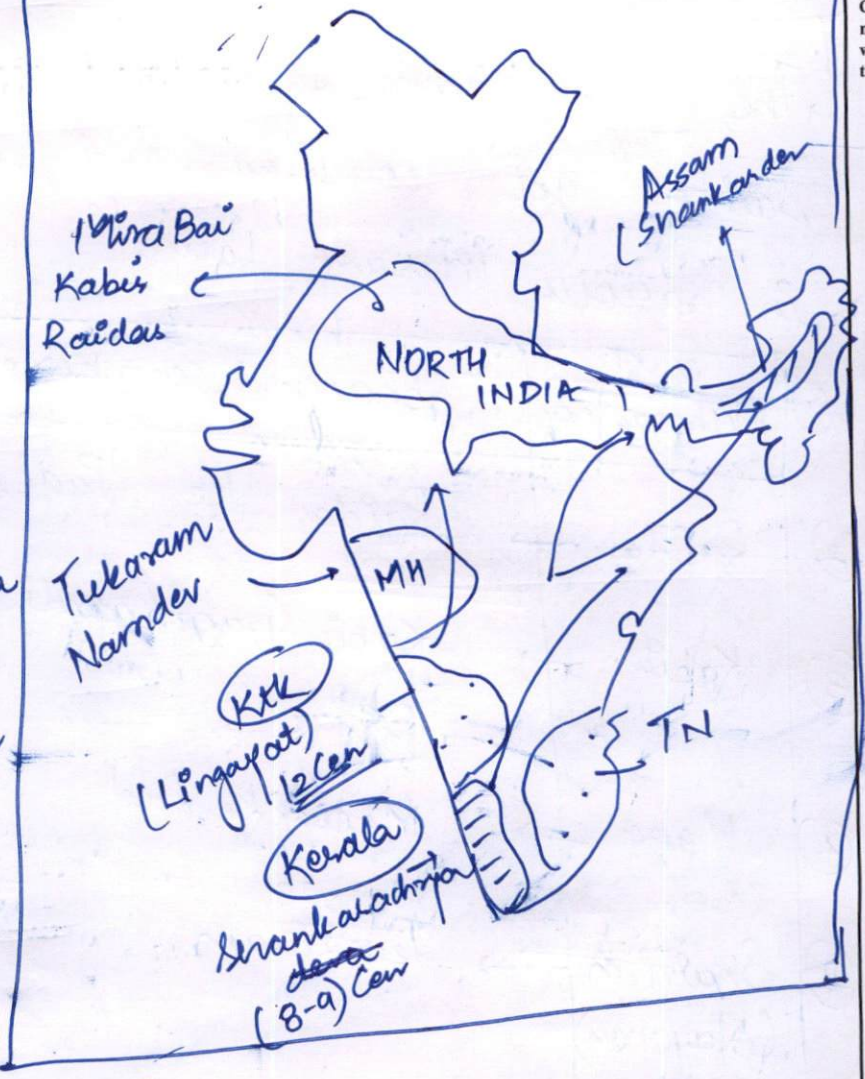
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Spread of Bhakti movement

→ The Bhakti movement began with Shankarcharya in South

→ Philosophy
Advaitavada
(No dualism)
God and Man is one

It later got transformed and spread as



↓ Karnatka
↓
Lingayat
Veershaiva Sect
Basavanna

↓ MH
(12-13) Cen
↓
Eknath,
Namdeva
Tukaram

↓ North India
Kabir
Guru Nanak
Raidas
Guru Ghasidas
Meerabai

↓ W Bengal
Sri Chaitnaya Prabhu

↓ North East
Shankardeva

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhakti movement and Vernacular literature

The songs, hymns composed by the Bhakti Saints got compiled and expressed in various literary forms

1	Maharastra →	'Abhangas' composed
2	Raidas →	Raidas ke 'Pad'
3	Kabir →	Kabir Granthavali Bijak
4	Meera →	Meera Ke Pad
5	Shairism (Nayanars) →	Tevakaram
6	Vaishnavism (Alvars) →	Divya Prabhandam
7	Assam →	Borgeets

Thus, Bhakti movement had an immense impact on Society, Religion, Caste structures of medieval time. Along with it even Sufi Movement (Chisti & Silsila) was seen in India

12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The early medieval age in India begins with the advent of Imperial Cholas till the fall of mughal Empire

Idea of Urban decay during medieval times

↳ Some historians claim that urban areas, cities were destroyed by the medieval rulers and invaders

Eg: Loot by Mahmud of Ghazni

↳ Also, the culture of urban areas declining

However, there are different aspects to it :

① Urbanisation grew with major capitals of medieval cities in urban area Eg - Tomars → Delhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Urban Areas
↳ Centers of learning, excellence
skill development

3) Urban areas
↳ Art & architecture flourished

Charminar & Golkumbaj (hyderabad)

Chandni Chowk (delhi) / Qutb minar

4) Meeting, Bazaras and Haats
in Urban areas were seen.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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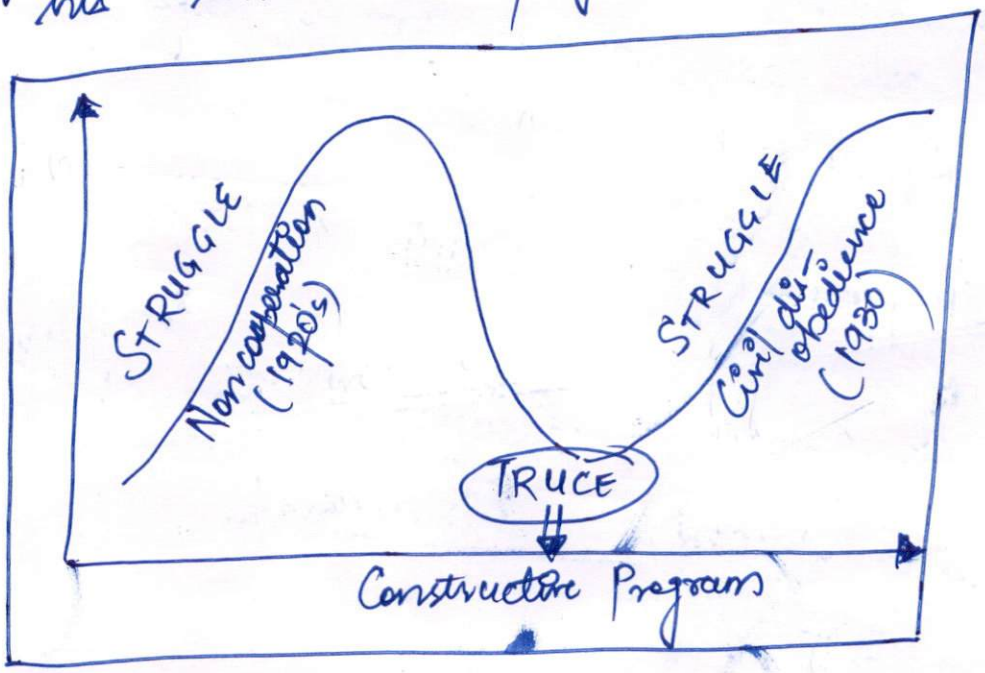
Gandhiji was not only the leader who led the anti imperialistic struggle in India but at the same time he worked for the emancipation of masses through his constructive programs.



Essence of Gandhi's constructive program

→ It was based on the concept of Gandhiji's Strategy of Struggle Truce Struggle.

→ (2) Masses had a limited capacity to fight and so a movement couldnot be sustained for long

→ (3) In the Truce period → It is best to channelize the mass energy for constructive program

Constructive program →

① It wasnt concerned with anti imperialist struggle as masses had already fatigued by then

② It focussed on Hindu-Muslim unity

③ Focused on emancipation of Harijans and removing Untouchability from society

④ Focussed on making villages Self-Reliant through Khadi and Spinning, Charkha

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) focussed on increasing the mental resilience of masses & their fortitude

(6) Provide them with optimistic and positive environment

(7) Worked towards Women Empowerment

(8) Community Building and Social Cohesion leading to Trust.

This was in a way preparing masses for next struggle

↳ Constructive Program → opposed by few

However, many radical leaders like S.C Bose and even J.L. Nehru were not in favor of such programs as they thought it would break the momentum of mass.

To conclude; Gandhiji's struggle wasnt only against imperialism but against Communalism, Racism, Casteism for which not physical but battle such constructive works needed to be pursued

14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The month before the Partition when Muslim League announced its boycott to the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946); it led to Communal Riots of 1946; also called as Great Calcutta Killings. The situation of Partition in India had become inevitable

PARTITION – inevitable due to Socio-political complexities

POLITICAL COMPLEXITIES

① Muslim League and Hindu Maha sabha opposed each other's existence

② Congress was perceived by Muslim league as a Hindu favoring party

③ Mohammad Ali Jinnah – wanted the partition at any cost

There are also Social complexities associated →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Hindu and Muslims - had been divided on religious lines since the past decade

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (Aligarh movement)
  ⇓
- Wahabi and Arya Samaj struggle
- Formation of muslim League (1906)
- Two Nation Theory

② Linguistic divide in East and West India

- West India : Punjabi v/s muslim Hindi
- East India : Bengali muslims v/s Hindu

But, the failure of British leadership led to massacre and blood bath

- (1) The Divide-& Rule Strategy of British since 1857 was based on Religion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) The formation of Muslim League and Separate Electorate in 1909 Act given to muslims by British

(3) Policy of Appeasement by various British Leaders

Eg: → Cripps mission 1942 (Blue print for Partition)

→ August offer 1940 (Virtual Veto to Muslim league)

(4) Wavell Plan → 1945 : explicitly mentioned Congress as Caste Hindu party

(5) Balkan Plan of Mountbatten : to retreat from India and keep a hold over Pakistan

(6) Finally, the poor Border delineation under RADCLIFFE PLAN with no regard to religious and linguistic diversity

Thus; it was failure of a responsible British leadership and also their intention leading to blood bath

15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the Semi Conductor and electronic chip industry has been facing the shortage and glut in market

Importance →
- Used in Electronics (Phones, TV, remote
- Automobiles (Car, Trucks)
- Computers & Research

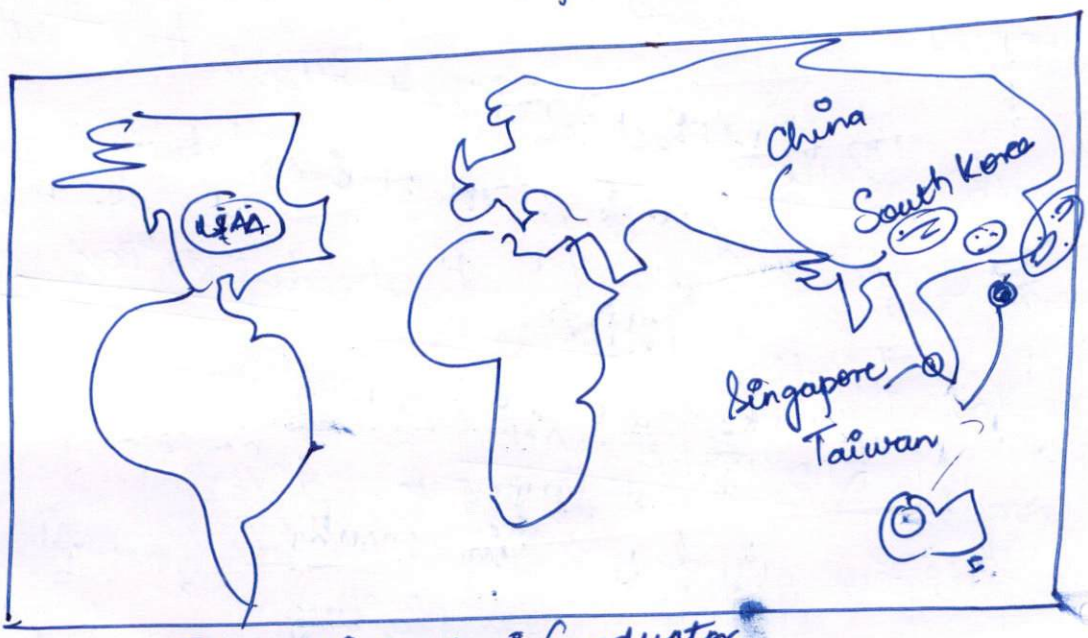


Fig: Major Semi Conductor Industry

Factors affecting Location of Semi Conductor industry

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. **Raw material :**
   Presence of Rare Earth Elements, Elements like Copper, Zinc etc

2. **Labor :**
   Higher Skilled labour
   Eg: South Korea (96% skilled)

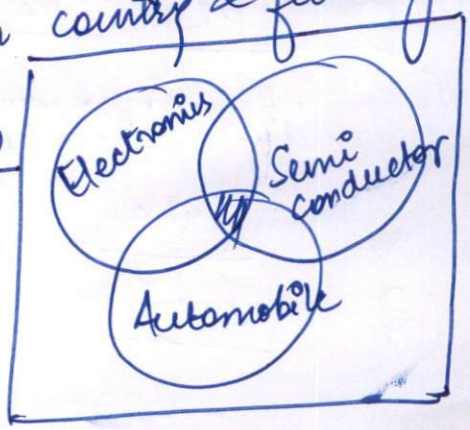
3. **Early Start :**
   Eg : Taiwan focussed early & is now leading

4. **Capital :**
   Capital intensive therefore mostly in developed countries

5. **Market oriented**
   It is closer and nearer to market :: in and around cities

6. **Research Ecosystem**
   ↳ Impacted by research ecosystem in country & funding

7. **Agglomeration**



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons behind Global Shortage →

→ ① COVID19 pandemic:
- → Huge upsurge in demand due to lockdown easement
- → High digital penetration in the economy of world post covid ∴ Huge demand

→ ② Not many industries
- ↳ Around 80% industries located in Taiwan itself

→ ③ Gestational Period is high

India's Step to support Electronic manufacturing

① National policy on Electronics (2019)

② 100% FDI allowed in ESDM Sector

③ 100% FDI in Semi Conductor industry

④ Production linked incentive Scheme (PLI) for Electronics

⑤ Make in India scheme

⑥ Taxation Rebate

16. मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pedogenesis is defined as the process of Soil formation which includes various active and passive factors and also different process

Pedogenesis

- Factors
  - Active
    - Weathering
    - Erosion & Transportation
    - Biota - animals & plants
    - Denudational agents - Rivers & Winds
  - Passive
    - Time
    - Slope Stability
    - Climate
- Processes
  - Leaching
  - Gleization
  - Podsolization
  - Calcification
  - Alkanization

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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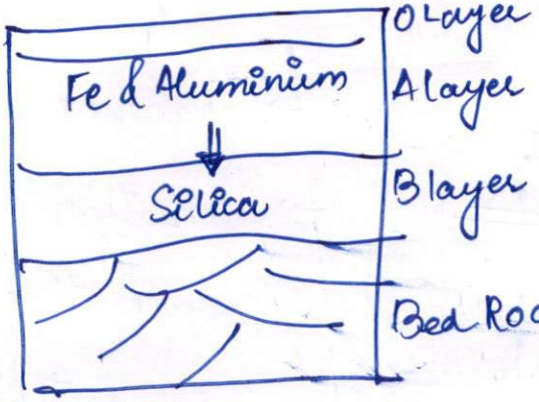
Processes involved in Soil formation →

① **Weathering, Erosion and Transportation** → refers to the breaking down of rocks insitu and their transportation by agents of denudation → Rivers, Winds

② **Leaching** → Happens in high rainfall (+) ~~high~~ hot temperature

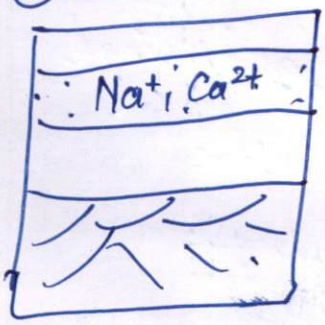
Eg: Equatorial regions
↳ LATOSOLS formation (Laterite Soil)



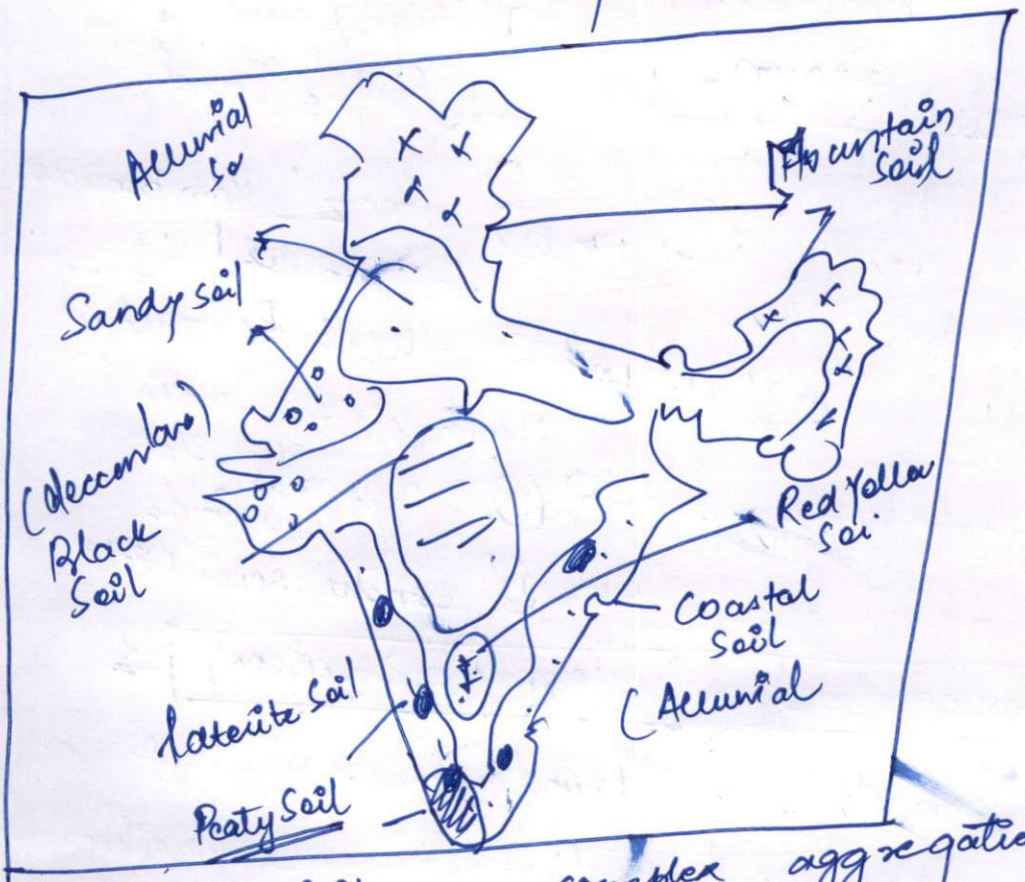
③ **Gleization** → Happens in water logged condition leading formation of bluish grey Soil

(4) **Chelation** – Happens in the Coniferous forest where chelating leaves leaves a substance and catch fire ⇒ leading to new soil formation
Eg: in Uttarakhand

(5) **Alkanization** – Process when excess of salts like Sodium, Calcium get deposited in Top layer



(6) Process of Transportation →
(Eg): Alluvial Soil by river sediment deposition



Thus, Soils are complex aggregation of various factors and processes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pre monsoon Season in India refers to the season between March to June when the Earth gets heated as spring & summer season sets in, just before monsoon arrival

Premonsoon Season
- ① High Convection over the Land
- ② ITCZ - low pressure in South
- ③ High Pressure in North West India
- ④ dry and Hot winds
- ⑤ light rainfall

Pre monsoons & Thunderstorms formation →
- formation of Thunderstorm is due to the Updrafts of the Convective current by Heating of Earth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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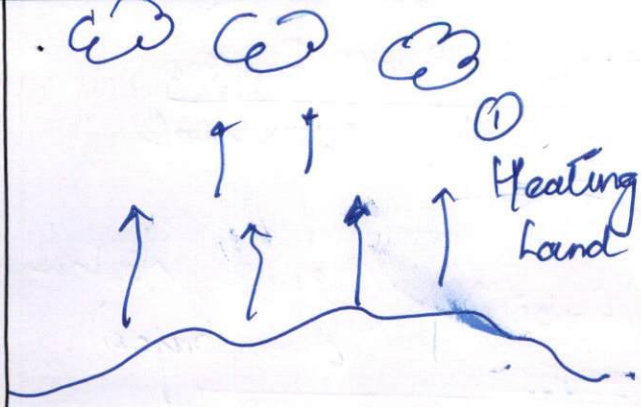
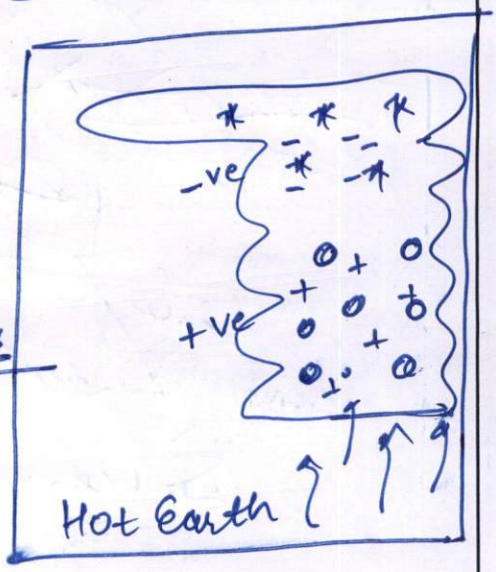


① Heating of Land ⇒ Convective Current ⇓ Condensation

② Condensation of Hot air → due to adiabatic cooling leads to formation of THUNDERSTORMS via formation of Cumulonimbus Clouds [Anvil Shaped Huge Clouds having vast rainfall potential



③ Lightning → In the formation of thunderstorm various charges separate out leading to a potential difference within the cloud. This leads to release of lightning

Case Study | + Lightning incidence reported in April 2024 due to Pre monsoon thunderstorm

④ Rainfall after Lightning in form of DOWNDRAFT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact of Premonsoonal Rainfall Regime

- Rainfall around 5% of the total monsoon is via pre
- Crops: Useful for Rabi Crops (if in Western disturbances)

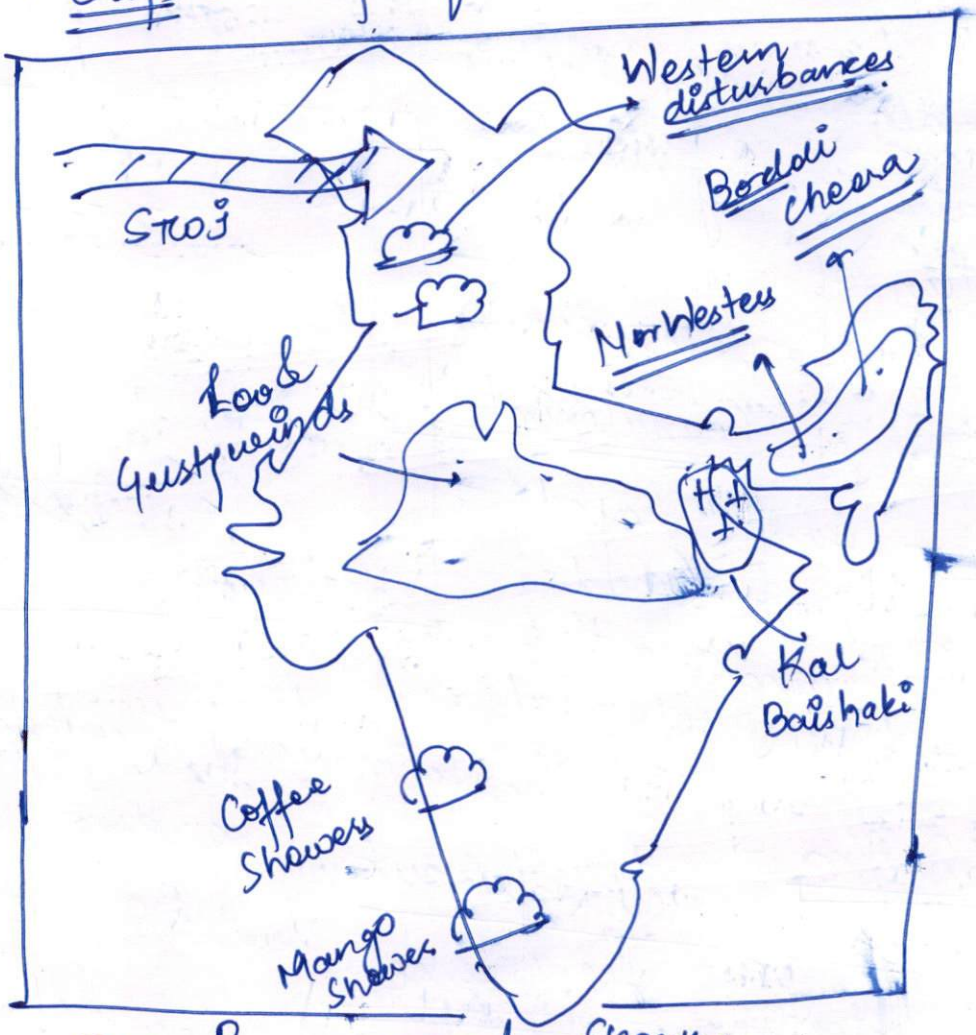

Fig: Pre monsoonal Showers.

- Useful for mango and Coffee plantations
- Lead to lightning and deaths in few cases
- Increased pollution and dust Storms
- Cause Respite from Hot Weather Season

Thus Pre monsoon showers ~~are~~ impact agriculture & Society both.

18. एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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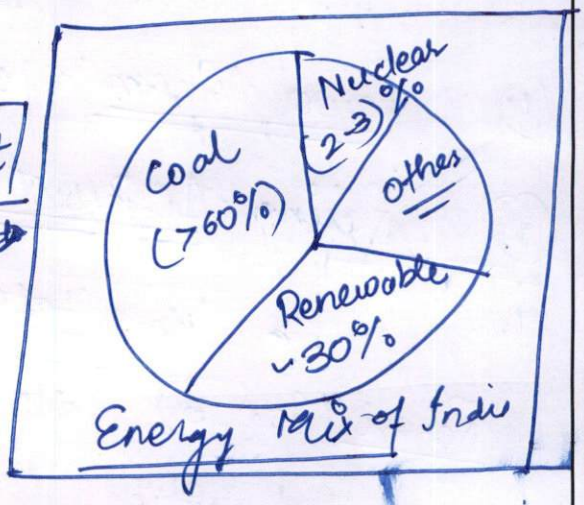
India is the 2nd largest consumer of electricity (energy) and with growing population, urbanisation the energy needs of are going to increase in future.

Recent Energy Basket ⇒



Energy Mix of India

Problems

- Heavily skewed towards Coal
- Coal & Oil is mainly imported ∴ Prone to shocks
  - Eg - Recent Oil price surge by the West Asia
- Polluting nature of Coal

Energy diverification → Necessity

① To protect from Oil and Extend Shocks

Eg: Recent Oil Prices surge

1973-74 Gulf Crisis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Reduce Import Bill and curb Current Account deficit

(3) Paris Target and INDC's
→ 40% Energy mix by non fossil fuel based sources

(4) Power discoms poor health

(5) Rising Air Pollution
→ The State of World Air Quality Report (2020) says out of 30 most polluted cities 20 are in India

(6) Huge Potential of Renewable Energy

(1)
- Solar Energy (Ladakh)
- Puga Valley
- HP manikaran
- Geothermal Energy

(2) Solar Energy
- >300 Solar days
  - Tropical Country
- Rajasthan
- Peninsular India

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

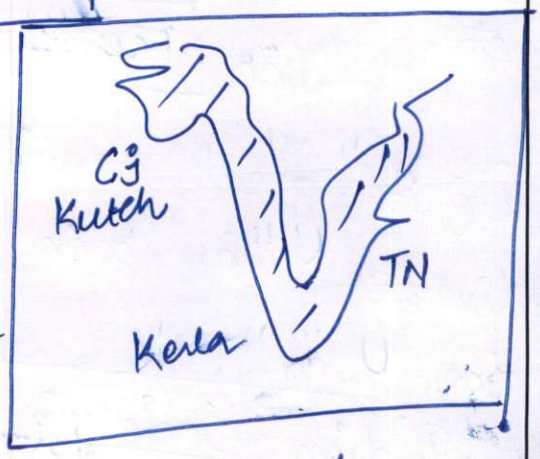
(2) Hydropower potential → is huge due to presence of various rivers

Eg :→ Rattle, Chenab } dam

↳ Tipaimukh dam (NER)

↳ Polavaram dam on Godavari

(3) Wind Energy – in the coastal regions of the country



(4) Bio mass based Energy in Rural india

Thus, India has huge potential for Energy diversification, evident in Govt schemes →

- → GOBAR DHAN (biofuel)
- → SRISHTI KUSUM (Solar Energy)
- → National Wind Energy Policy
- → ISA, One Sun One world one grid

19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Globalisation has led to the coming together of different parts of the world which were hitherto untouched and also a fusion between culture, language, cuisines, art and architecture etc. The Indian society characterised by its great regional and cultural diversity has been impacted by globalisation too.

Indian Society's mimicking the West

- ① Food — Macdonaldisation of food habits; Cocokalisation
- ② Cuisines → Pizza, Pasta Culture
- ③ Music → Jazz & Hiphop
- ④ Language → English as lingua franca
- ⑤ Attire → Jeans & Shirts, Pants

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- **Marriage** – desacrilization & new forms like: [Neolocal, dual career]
- **Religion** – desacrilization of religion → 'Capitalism' as new religion
- **Festivals** – Valentines day, Halloween Party
- **Technology** – driving society like WhatsApp, Shaadi.com etc.

However, the society has also retained its uniqueness

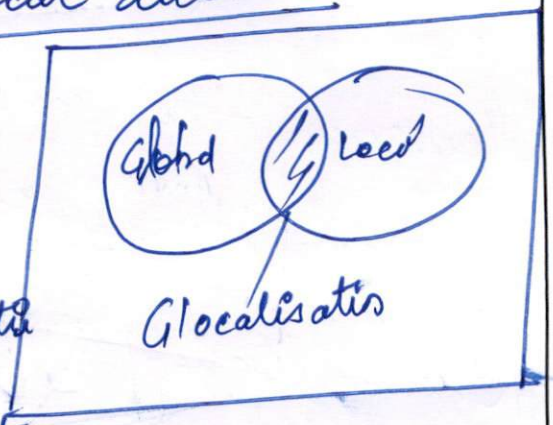
Indian Society: Revival of Conservative Traditional Outlook

- **Language**: [Hindi, Sanskrit taught in School, Ramayan included in CBSE]
- **Cuisines** → local cuisines getting popular
  eg - dal baati, litti chokha
- **Music** → Classical
- **Religion** → Rise of self Styled godmen

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Marriage : Caste specific column in Shaadi.com
- Region : Sonsoy Soil, linguistic Chauvinism growing
- Myths & Superstitions : Eg: CORONA Devi

However, we find, there has been a fusion of Global & Local culture leading to Glocalisation



Eg. → ① Macdonald Turning Non veg in navratri

② Jdy, dora going to USA

③ Saree display in Paris Fashion Week

④ Fusion of music like - Indi Pop culture.

⑤ Spiderman Releasing in Bhojpuri and Indo Tandoori Pizza.

20. भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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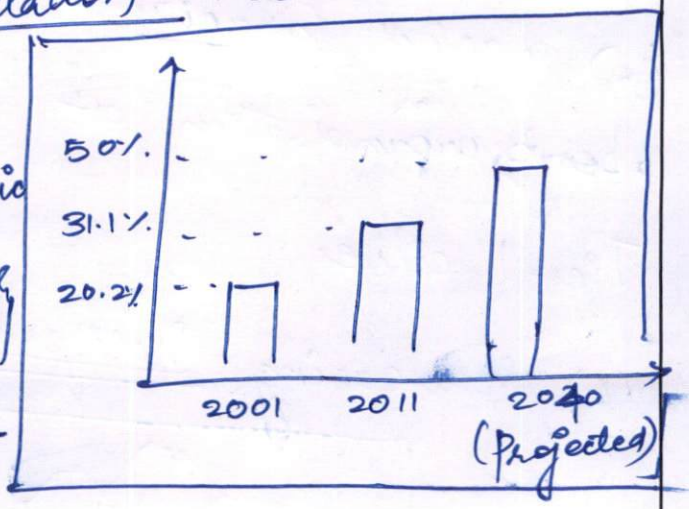
India's urban population has been rising as we enter the late demographic transition. According India's urbanisation needs to be managed well



Key Considerations for a new Urban Policy

① World Bank Highlights India's urbanisation to be messy and hidden.

② Urbanisation has led to plethora of problems
→ Sanitation
→ Housing
→ Disaster and Hazard Proneness

③ Problem of Solid Waste management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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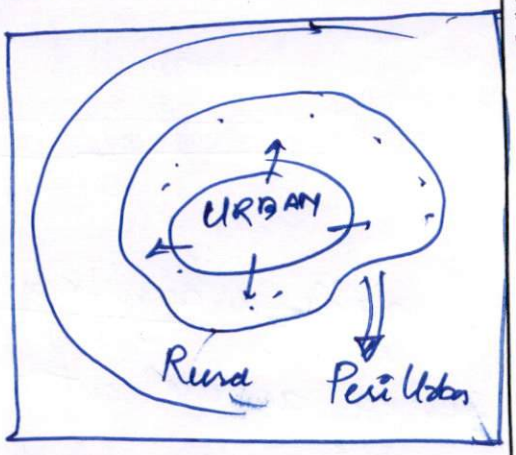
(3) Rise of Gated Communities



(4) Increasing Social Conflicts and Crimes

(5) Lack of Capacity to absorb rising urbanisation at Tier-1 cities

(6) Increasing Proliferation of Slums

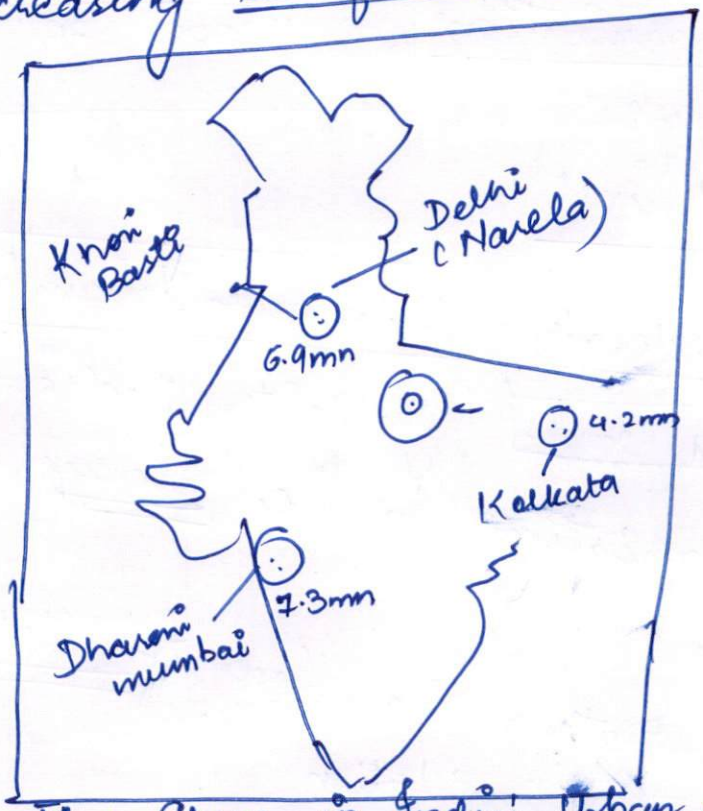
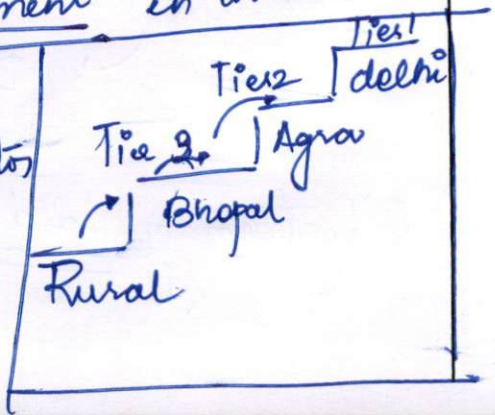


Fig: Slum in India's Urban area

(7) Lack of jobs and Employment in urban areas

(8) Facilitating Stepped migration
↳ Creating opportunities at (Tier 2 and 3) cities



Thus, a new urbanisation policy should be based on →

① Social integration of migrant communities through jobs, social security

② Economic empowerment

③ Disaster Resilient cities due to rising
- → Urban floods
- → Urban fires eg (Surat)
- → Earthquake prone urban areas

Urban floods

④ Solid Waste management eg: landfills of Okhla, Ghazipur

⑤ Governance of municipal administration be expanded to Peri urban areas

⑥ Schemes like should guide policy making
- → One Nation One Ration Card
  - → food Security
- → PMSVANIDHI
  - → financial Security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 166005

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anjali Shrotriya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अनुच्छेद 22 के कुछ हिस्से मूल अधिकार नहीं हैं बल्कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए 'मौलिक खतरे' हैं। भारत में निवारक निरोध सम्बन्धी कानूनों के मुद्दों पर बहस के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It has been argued that some parts of Article 22 are not Fundamental Rights but 'Fundamental Dangers' to the citizens of India. Discuss in light of the debate on issues around the preventive detention laws in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 22 of Indian Constitution comes under Fundamental Right to Freedom and it provides for detention both punitive and preventive.

Article 22: Fundamental Danger

1) The 'preventive detention' clause of Art 22 states that:
→ any person can be arrested and kept under detention even if there is a slight chance of him causing disturbance in peace and harmony

Issue
① 'Mere' satisfaction of executive is fine to put a person behind bars
② The person has not convicted any crime in reality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Impingement on freedom and Liberty of the individual (Art 21)

(4) Stigma associated with preventive detention

(5) No reasons / grounds are to be informed to the person under Art 22 Preventive detention

(6) Curbs dissent and legitimate protests

(7) Used as a tool to settle political score against opposition. 'Tyranny of elected'

However under Indian Constitution safeguards have been provided for being in preventive detention

- (1) Can vote in elections
- (2) Need to be produced before magistrate
- (3) Has to be given a chance of representation
- (4) detention allowed only till 2 months; further by High Court committee

According to NCRWC: Preventive detention should be expunged from Constitution in today's world of a right based approach

2. न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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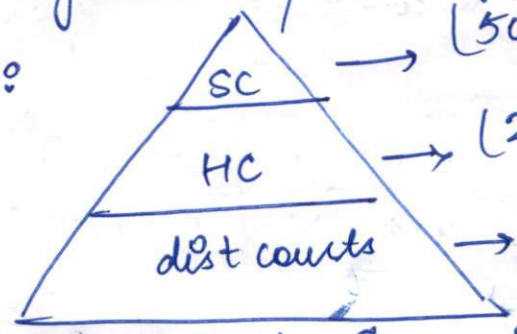
The Indian judicial system has a record judicial pendency of 3.2 crore cases:



SC → (50-60) thousand
HC → (2.5-3) lakh
dist courts → 80 lakh

According to Economic Survey (2019)

This has lead to the increased number of undertrials in India:

↳ More than 67% population in jail is undertrial (NCRB' 2017)

Reasons for increasing Under Trials →

① Increasing Judicial pendency, lack of speedy access to justice

② failure of Criminal justice system

↳ Police filing frivolous cases

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Legal system
↳ Ambiguous and thus prone to misinterpretation

④ Lack of Judicial access
↳ most under trials are from poor family, lack of resources → can't hire a lawyer

⑤ Social Crimes
↳ Increasing due to erosion of values & morals

Issues faced by U.T. in India
- → Inhumane conditions in jails
  ↳ 116% occupancy
- → Stigmatization issue
- → Chances to turn criminal in bad company
- → Productive Years lost

Measures taken
- ↳ e-Courts : to reduce pendency
- ↳ Pro bono legal services : justice accessibility
- ↳ Police Reforms : Separate law & order and investigative domain
- ↳ Bail reforms : 'Bail' as Norm (SC court)
- ↳ National judicial data Grid

3. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विवेचना कीजिए कि हाल ही में गठित सहकारिता मंत्रालय किस प्रकार इन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Cooperative formation in India is under 97th Constitutional Amendment Act

- Art 19(1)(c) — Right to form cooperative
- Art 43(b) — Cooperative society management

SIGNIFICANCE

- Women: 60% participation by women in cooperative
- Rural: Most cooperatives in rural areas — financial inclusion
- Inclusive development
- Agriculture: Land pooling & Credit
- Dairy: AMUL (GJ) & SARAS (RJ)
- Agro industry Eg: Sugar cooperative
- decentralised development

Realising the importance of Cooperative has been the **Ministry of Cooperation** formed by government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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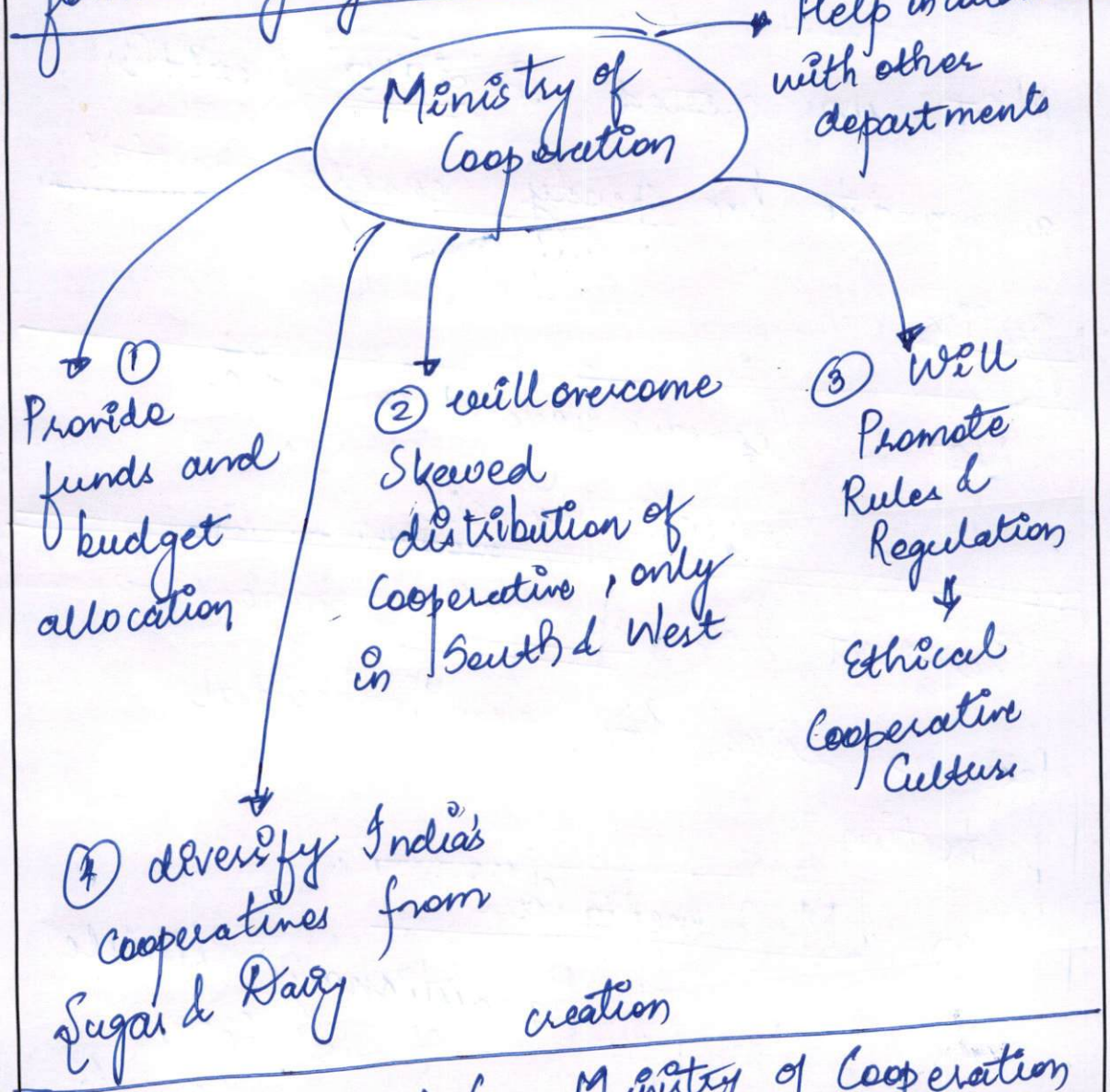
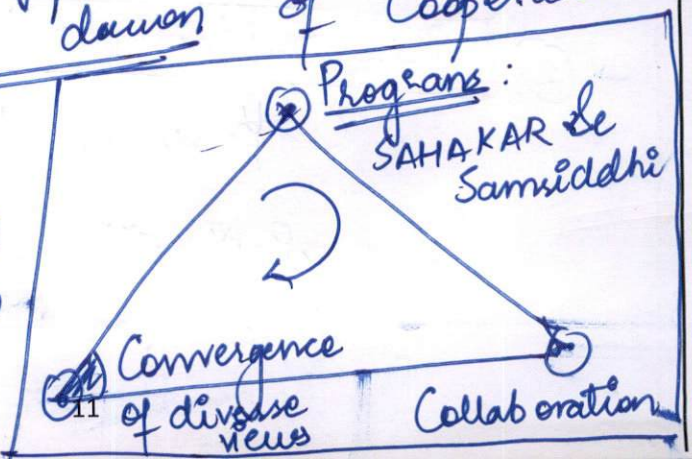


The recent effort by Ministry of Cooperation creation will usher a new dawn of Cooperative Culture in India leading to Maximum Governance & Minimum Government



4. NGT अधिनियम इस अधिकरण को केवल न्यायनिर्णायक भूमिका तक सीमित न रहने और तात्कालिक पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं हेतु निवारण प्रदान करने की क्षमता के साथ एक अद्वितीय संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करने की अत्यधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The NGT Act gives much leeway to the tribunal to go beyond a mere adjudicatory role and act as a sui generis institution with the capacity to provide redressal for environmental exigencies. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGT was created in 2010 with a mandate for speedy environmental justice.

NGT : leeway beyond a mere adjudicatory role

1. The NGT has suo motu powers to take up cases for environmental protection

① M.C mehta Case
- Precautionary Principle
- of stakeholders

② Yamuna flood plain
- Ordered Art of living institution to pay 2.5 crore fine for polluting Yamuna

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) NGT has the powers under <u>various acts</u> which expand its jurisdiction

(eg)
- Air (Pollution) Act 1972
- Water Act 1974
- Public liability insurance Act 1991

(4) NGT has a mandate to <u>dispose cases</u> within maximum 6 months

5. NFHS-5 द्वारा रेखांकित किए गए जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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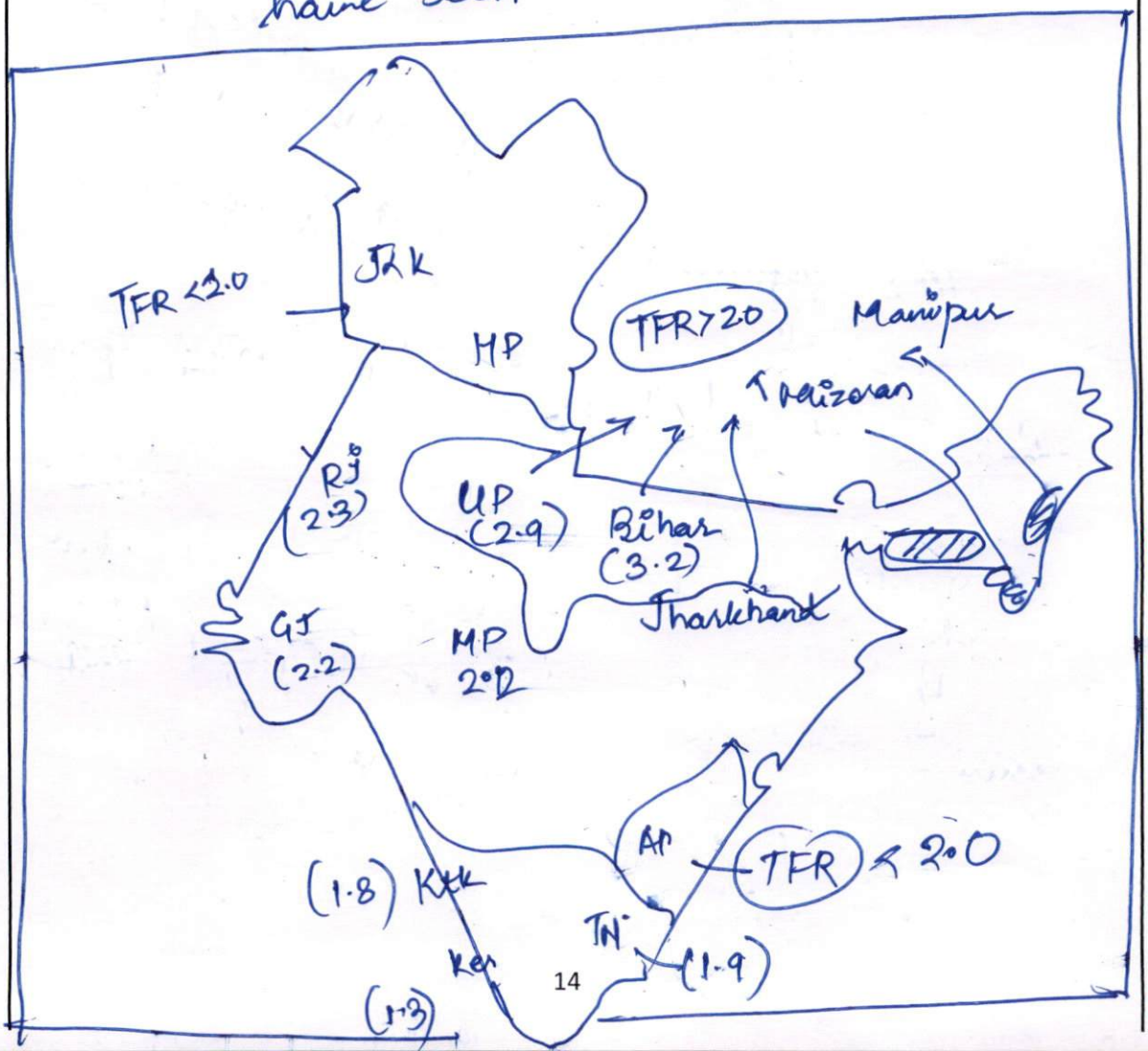
The recently released NFHS-5 survey points to various demographic Changes

- Total fertility Rate (TFR) < 2.0 ~~for~~ on an average
- Sex Ratio in various states have been increased



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Population Control Legislations

As of now, India doesn't need a population control → all ~~26/38~~ States except

① TFR in Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, Manipur has fallen below 2.0

② One size fit all approach will become detrimental

③ Kerala, TN, AP → Increasing Elderly and dependency ratio

④ Against Freedom of Choice (Art 21)

India should adopt State wise strategy

- for states TFR > 2.0 ⇓ Population Control
- for TFR < 2.0 ⇓ focus on Skilling & Reskilling Elderly
- Need a New population Policy

6. PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. भारत की पोषण स्थिति दीर्घ काल से लोगों के लिए खतरे का एक विषय रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पोषण संकट की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (Answer in 150 words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Recently released Global Hunger Report - ranks India at 101/116 countries; among lowest in South Asia

GHI indices

- ① Child (U-5) mortality
- ② Under nourishment — Malnourishment — Hidden Hunger
- ③ Stunting — 17.5
- ④ Wasting — 17.5%

This poses a great concern for nutritional status of India being the agri surplus country and still more than half of population goes hungry

Apart from this:

- Anaemia : >50% (children & women) are anaemic
- Micro Nutrient deficiency is acute (Zinc, Calcium)

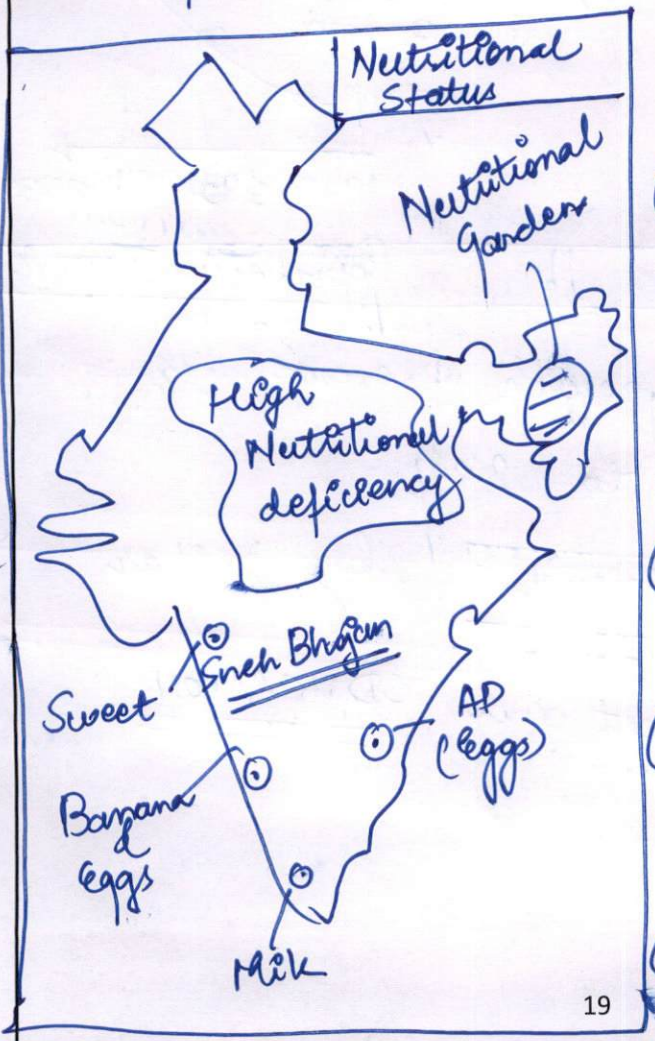
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to overcome Nutritional Crisis

① **MDM Scheme**:
↳ Include eggs, banana as done by AP and Karnatka recently

② **Fortification**: Biofortification & Foodfortification
↳ Mandatory fortification of rice, wheat, oil
↳ +F logo of FSSAI on such food

③ Improve Storage to reduce food wastage
↳ Engage with private Sector



④ Focus on women & children
↳ Iodine Bindi
↳ Folic acid & Iron Tablets

⑤ Improve Accessibility
↳ Cold Storage

⑥ Nutritional Gardens in Schools done in Mizoram

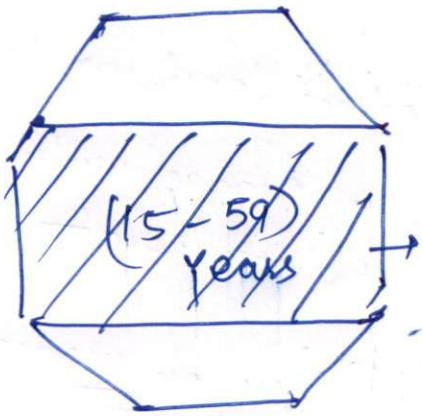
⑦ Reduce leakages & Corruption in PDS

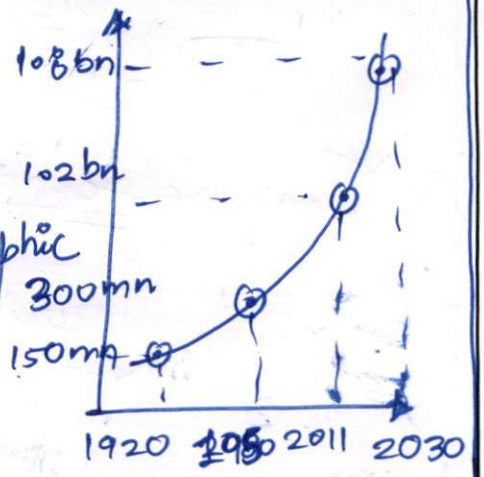
8. अपनी बढ़ती जनसंख्या की संभावनाओं को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने के लिए, कौशल और शिक्षा के बिना विकास के पथ पर भारत की यात्रा निस्संदेह अधूरी होगी। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू की गई राइज (RISE) और इक्विप (EQUIP) योजनाओं के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

To realise the potential of its growing population, India's march towards development will undoubtedly be incomplete without skills and education. In this context, discuss the significance of the recently launched RISE and EQUIP schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The population of India will overcome China by 2027 with 1.8 bn and becoming most populated country of world





Age Sex Structure || Population Curve.

India's population growth presents us with a potential to reap

demographic dividend by proper SKILL development and EDUCATION

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance of RISE and EQUIP Scheme

↳ ① Promote Education and Literacy

↳ ② Promote Skill development

↳ only 4% population is skilled, Need skills in age of AI, technology

↳ ③ Promote Research & Innovation Ecosystem ↳ only (0.7%) funding

↳ ④ Improve PHD's, teacher's training

9. भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the centrality of ASEAN bloc in India's Act East policy and SAGAR initiative. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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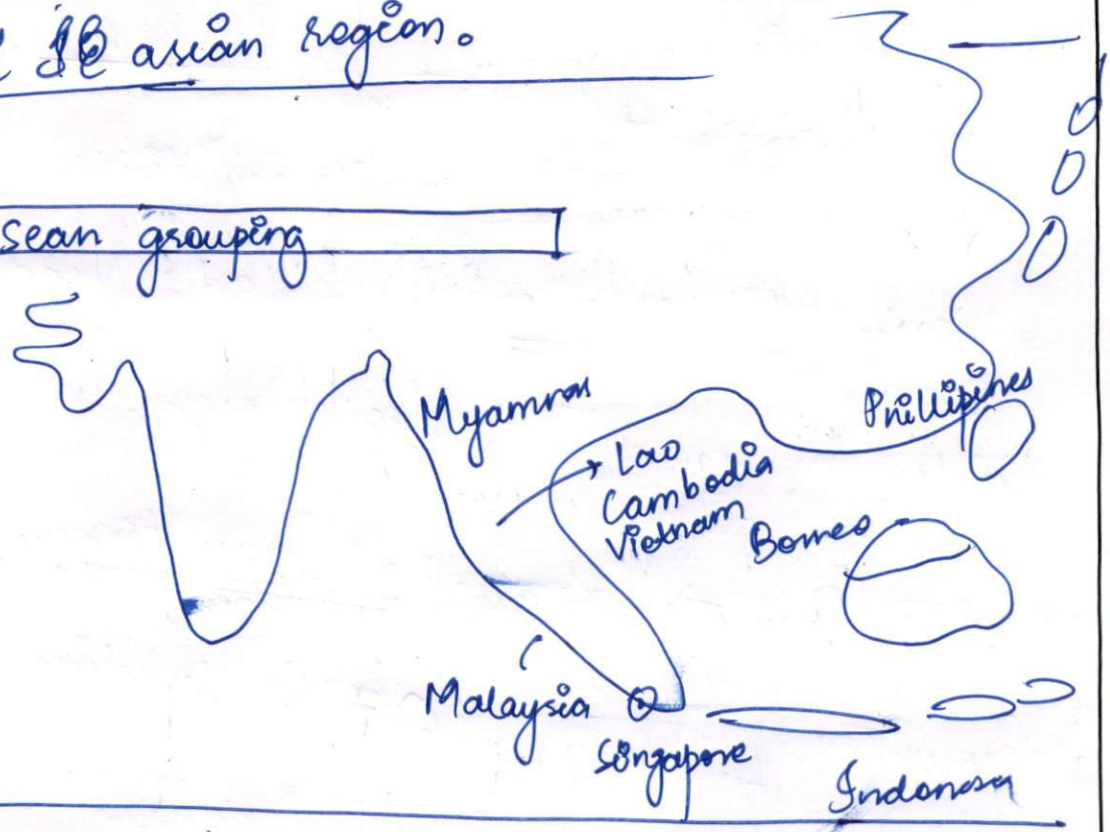
ASEAN Block consists of ten countries of SE asian region.

Asean grouping



India has had cultural, geopolitical and (P2P) contacts with South East Asian economies.

Contrality in India's Act East & SAGAR

↳ Geostrategic - location in Pacific Ocean

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Malacca Strait } Major Trade routes
Sunda Strait
Kra Canal

(3) India's Act East & RCEP policy
India didnot join recent grouping due to issues in services & opening up market

(4) Asean and Chinese influence
C. needs to be checked

(5) Issues around South China Sea
Hydro Carbon Rich
Trade & Minerals Straits

(6) SAGAR policy of India is
Security and Growth for all in the region
Asean Bloc will be helpful in achieving
Secure Sea lanes of communication (SLOC)
& check piracy in IOOR and
Pacific ocean

10. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ती रुचि के आलोक में चीन की पोलर सिल्क रोड पहल की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss China's Polar Silk Road initiative in view of the growing interest in the Arctic region and state its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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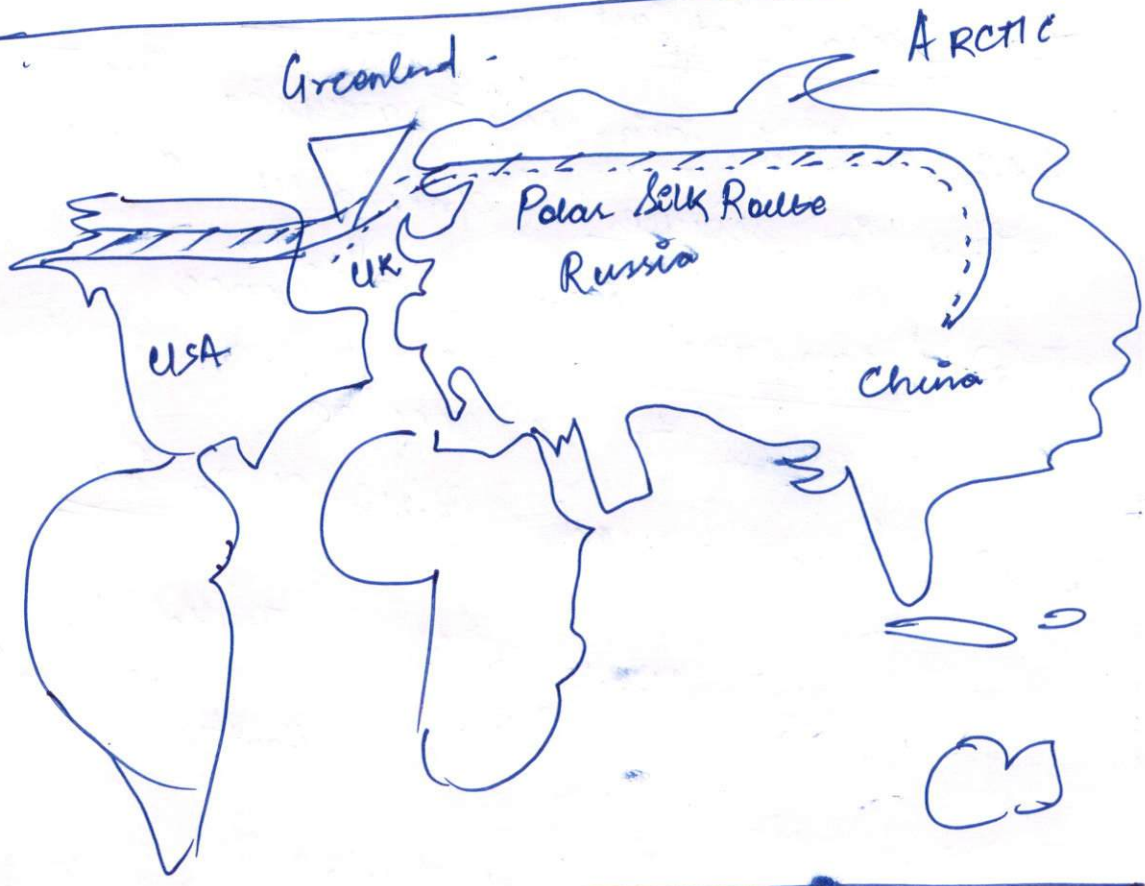
China's Polar Silk Road initiative will make it a "stake holder in Arctic region



Growing interest in Arctic

① Energy Rich
- Methane Hydrates
- Hydro Carbon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Opening up of New Trade ~~trade~~ routes
↳ Climate Change & melting ice

(3) Arctic warfare
↳ land unexplored

(4) Water Resources
↳ Crisis of water in world

(5) Strategic Ocean
↳ in both Pacific & Europe & Asia

Implications for India

↳ (1) India's research bases — Himadri, IndARC

↳ (2) India as Observer State in Arctic Council

(3) Increasing Chinese hegemony will lead India to start its foray into Arctic too.

11. शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का अनुपालन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में इसकी मूल भावना के आधार पर किया जाता है, जबकि ब्रिटेन में विशुद्ध रूप से इसका अनुपालन कभी नहीं किया जाता और भारत ने अत्यधिक अपवादों के साथ इसका अनुपालन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The doctrine of Separation of Powers is followed in US with a spirit, never followed in UK purely, and India has followed it with large exceptions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The doctrine of Separation of Power (SOP) entails that the Legislature, Judiciary and Executive shall perform their roles and functions independently of the other organs interference and control

SOP

USA	India	UK
Strict follow of SOP Exe Jud Leg	SOP along with Checks and Balances is followed	SOP b/w three organs rarely followed

Doctrine of SOP - in USA in letter & spirit

① Judiciary cannot interfere in Senate discussions and meetings

② Senate doesnot have role in appointment of judges

(03) Executive Pres. President & his council not chosen from Congress / Senate

(04) President not member of Congress

(05) President doesn't sit in meeting of Congress.

<u>Doctrine of SoP : India</u> – large exceptions

In India <u>Art 50 (DPSP)</u>, <u>Art 122 and 212</u>, <u>Art 361</u> etc. provide for SoP

But inorder to make sure any one organ doesn't exercise undue influence

$\boxed{\text{Checks and Balances}}$ is also ensured

$\boxed{\text{Doctrine of SoP – In India}}$

- Legislature ⇓ Makes laws
- Executive
  - Permanent
  - Political

  Execute laws & implement them
- Judiciary ⇓ Provides Justice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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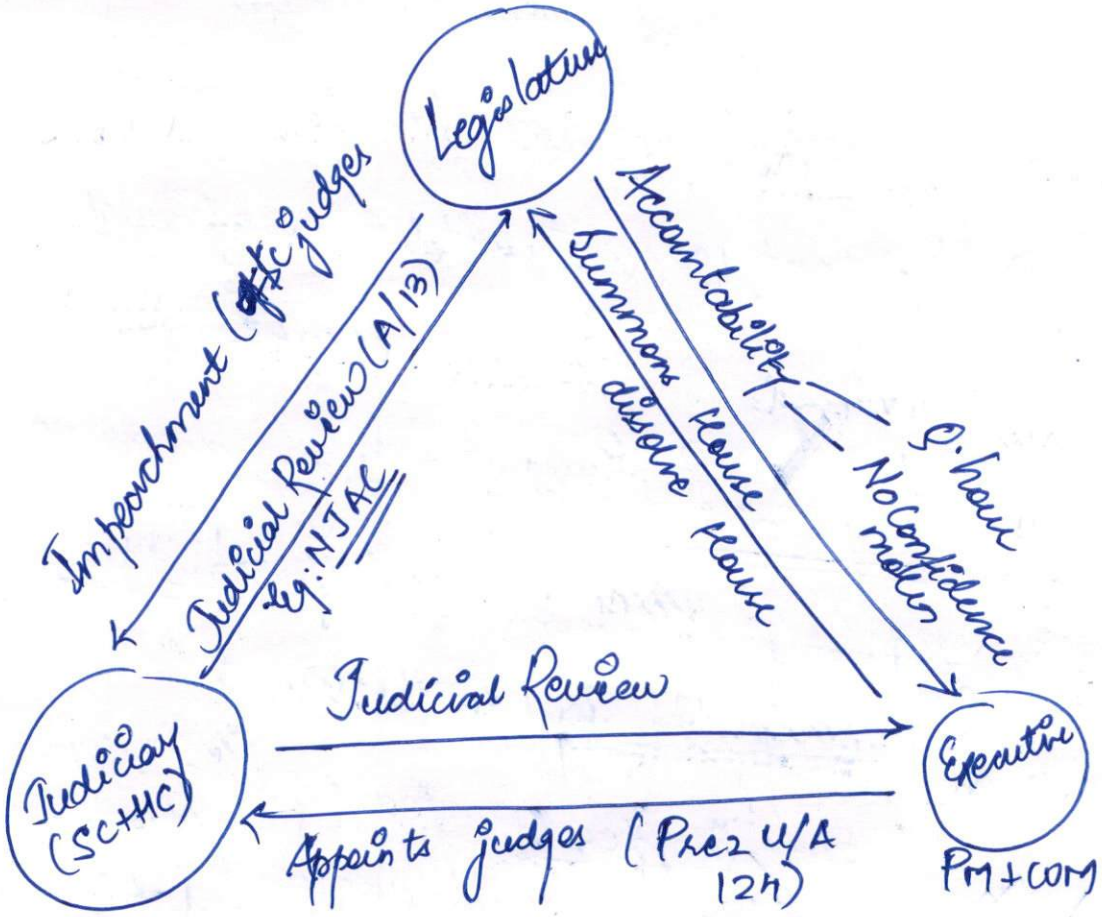
SOP – along with Checks and Balances



Such a system of <u>check and balances</u> ensures <u>harmonious</u> and <u>interdependent</u> functioning of all three organs.

12. भारत में एक सुदृढ़ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव प्रणाली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों पर निर्भर करती है। समकालीन मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

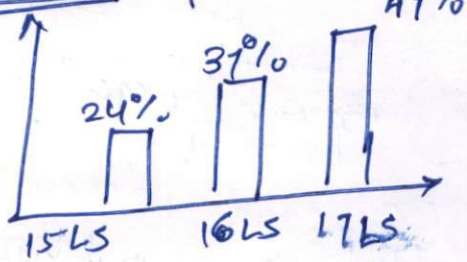
A robust and fair electoral system in India is hinged upon few key reforms in the Representation of People's Act. Discuss in the context of contemporary issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Free and fair elections' are the bedrock of Indian Parliamentary democracy and also exposed as BASIC STRUCTURE by Apex court in S.R. Bommai Case

Contemporary issues - need of reforms

1. Criminalization of Politics :



% criminals in LS accto ADR

2. Rising Money and muscle power

3. False filing of antecedents (Eg: Smriti Irani case)

4. Violence in Elections
   Eg: West Bengal election Case

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (5) ~~Anti~~ defection by political parties & Horse Trading

→ (6) Appealing for vote in the name of caste, religion and language

→ (7) Criminalization & Nexus of Politicians & bureaucrats Police (VOHRA) committee

→ (8) No cap on spending in elections by political parties
- → illegal funding
- → money laundering

→ (9) EC can't deregister a party

→ (10) EC can't cancel / disqualifying candidature

All the above issues call for various reforms in Representation of People's Act (RPA-1951) that is associated with conduct of elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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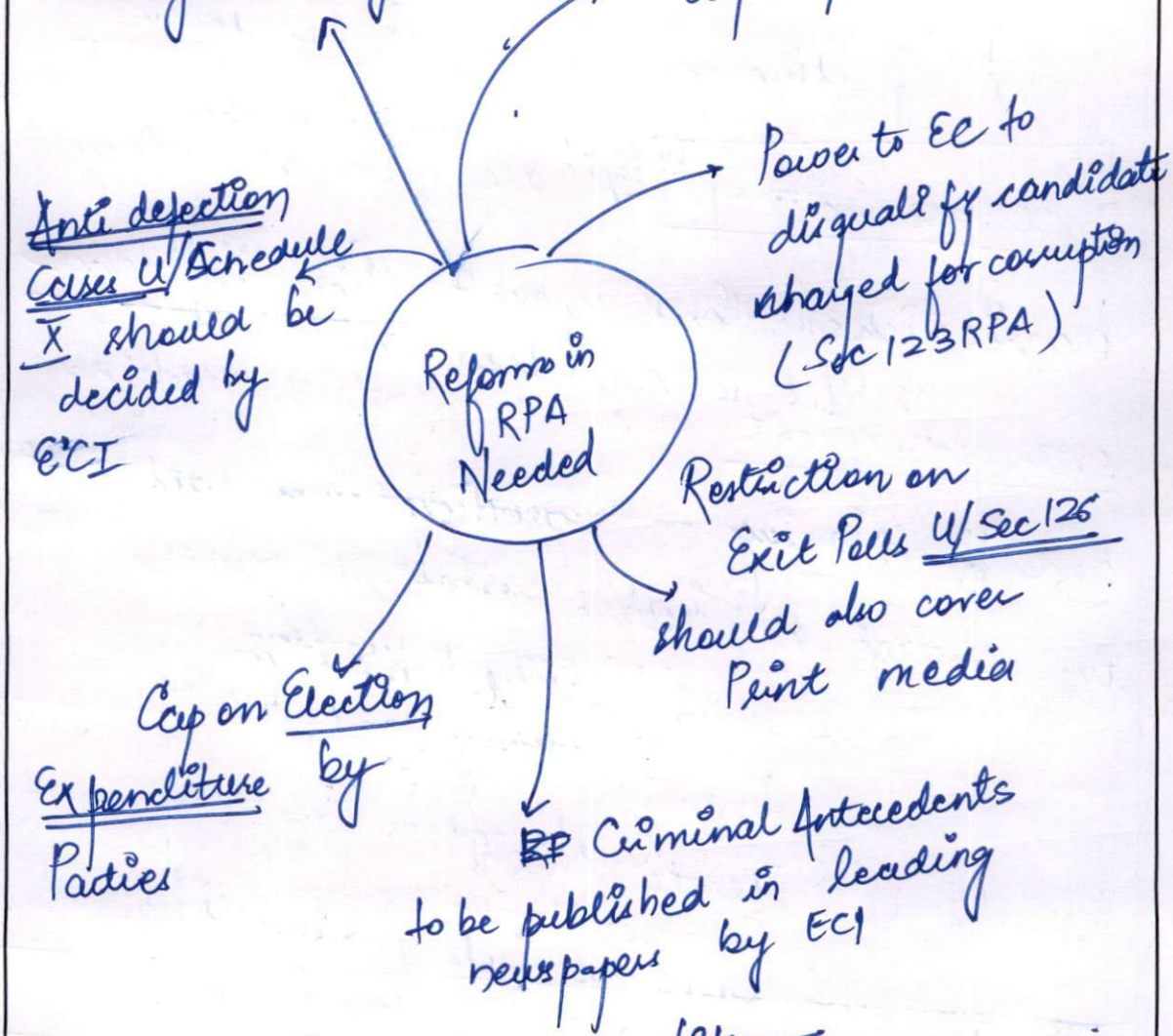
Key Reforms in RPA



There have been reforms like —

(1) Lily Thomas Case : disqualification if conviction ≥ 2 years

(2) PUCL v/s UOI case : NOTA brought in

However, with increasing criminalisation Criminal justice reforms (Malimath Committee), Police Reforms (Prakash Singh & Case) Electoral Reforms in RPA is needed

13. भले ही दबाव समूह शासन (गवर्नेंस) में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी ऐसे समूहों के प्रतिनिधित्व और उनके वित्त-पोषण के साथ-साथ सरकार के साथ उनके संबंधों में पारदर्शिता से संबंधित अनेक मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though pressure groups play an important role in governance, there have been issues surrounding transparency in the representativeness of the groups and their funding as well as their relationship with the government. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Pressure groups] → are the voluntary organizations that exert the influence over government and it's policy making and functioning ; without an attempt to control or usurp political power

Eg: India against corruption
Amnesty International
Trade Union
Farmers Union

Pressure group: Role in Governance

1) Voice to Voiceless
   ↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan

2) Protect minorities & vulnerable
   ↳ Eg - Bachpan Bachao andolan against Child Labor

3) Promote Accountability and Transparency

(4) Act as dissent mechanism in democracy
↳ Eg - Recent, Bharatiya Kisan Union protest against farm laws.

(5) Impact Policy making
↳ Eg: Trade unions at GST time for compensation scheme for small traders

(6) Act as supplementary role to government
↳ Eg: Akshay Patra foundation in mid day meal Scheme.

Issues in Pressure groups

↳ (1) Representation of pressure groups
- → issues of transparency
- → some frivolous and politically motivated people are a part
- → foreign govt's proxy
- → Try to destabilise the government
- → Not inclusive - many have elite domination

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues of Funding

- (1) Source of funding : often through money laundering and illicit activities
- (2) Fund many political parties for their vested interest
- (3) Anomic pressure groups have illegal sources - Terror financing

Pressure groups & relation with Government

In general, Pressure group act like a safety valve for democracy, ensure govt. accountability. however they often come at loggerheads due to

- Economic loss to GDP (1-2)%
- Foreign proxy (protests by Green watch)
- Hamper national interest (Kudankulam protest)

Considering their important role, the Pressure groups must carefully play their part & a National Policy on Voluntary Sector needs to be adopted

14. शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में आमूल चूल परिवर्तनों हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के बावजूद, उनके कुशल कामकाज के संबंध में अनेक चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite reforms by the Central and state governments to overhaul the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), several challenges remain with regard to their efficient functioning. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) provides for Urban Local Bodies under Art 243 P - Art 243 ZW

These include
- Municipal Council
- Nagar Panchayats
- Cantonment Boards
- Municipal Corporation
- Town Area Committee
- Notified Zones.

Reforms by Central and State governments

① Organisation of ULB on the basis of population of area
Eg: Municipal corporation for >10 lakh
Municipal Council for <10 lakh

② Provision for direct Election of Mayor in ULB's by some State governments Eg: Indore Nagpur

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Devolved funds for their better functioning Eg: BMC in mumbai

(4) Created a separate bureaucratic cadre for their working
Eg: Kerala has separate municipal personnel

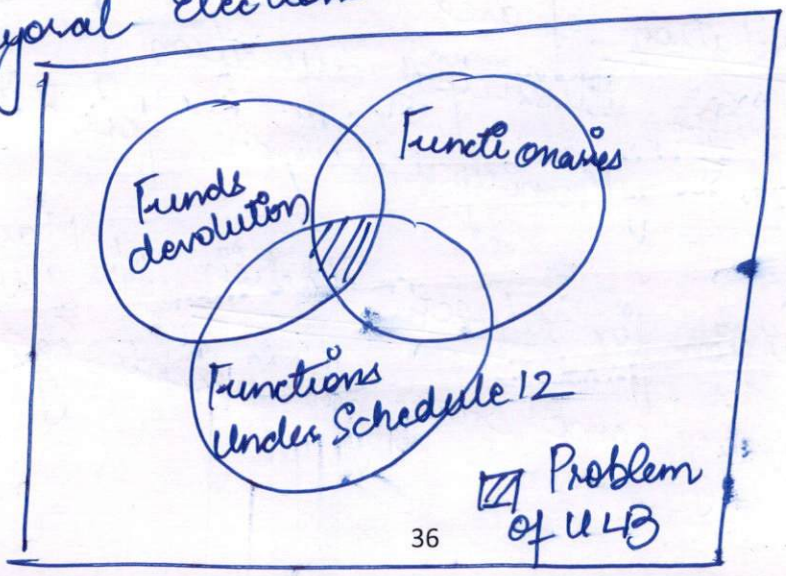
(5) Taxation powers wrt Power, Property Tax being provided by many state governments

Despite these reforms, there are challenges

Challenges in ULB functioning

(1) According to IIARC → Not all State government have provided for direct mayoral Elections

(2)



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Excessive Bureaucratisation of ULB's.
↳ causing red tapism, delay

(4) Many state governments havenot devolved functions u/ Schedule 12

(5) Municipal Bodies hesitant to raise taxes in fear of losing out on populism

(6) New Urban Challenges
- → Urban floods: Eg mumbai, Hyderabad
- → COVID 19 pandemic
  - ↳ Lack of experience
- → Urban Fires (Eg: Surat)
- → Increasing pollution and population pressure

(7) Lack of Trained & Skilled staff

In order to realise the dream of True Participatory governance in Urban areas it is essential to follow 2nd ARC Reccomendations

- Abolish Para Statal Bodies
  - DRDA
  - Delhi Jal Board
  - SPV
- Direct mayoral Election
- Devolve Funds

15. कल्याणकारी पहलों में नागरिक अधिकार सम्मिलित होते हैं, जबकि मुफ्त उपहार संरक्षक-ग्राहक सिंड्रोम उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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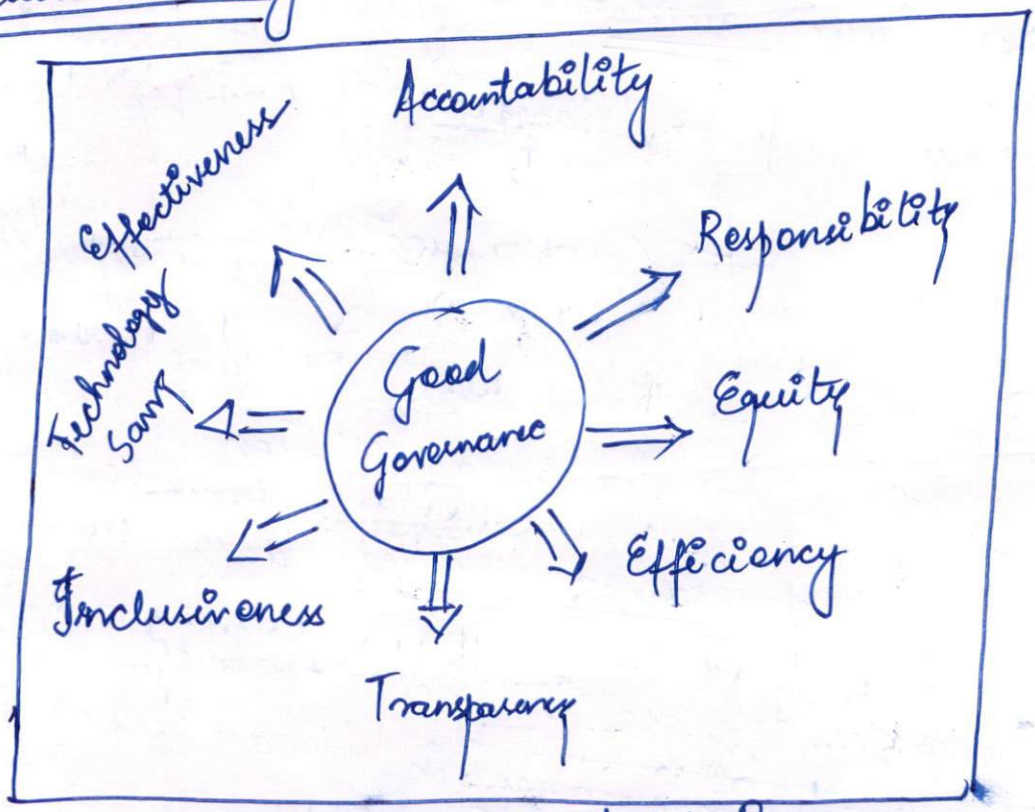
Governance, refers to the process of decision making and implementation of decisions in order to provide quality service delivery to citizens



Good Governance : World Bank

Welfare initiatives : Embody Civil rights according to Social Contract the

State is under an obligation to provide quality service to citizens, rights based approach and do a effective grievance redressal. For this State implements various welfare initiatives

Welfare Initiatives by State

- Tribals (Art 244(1)) — Van Dhan Yojana
- Women → PM-Matru Vandana, One Stop Center
- Children (A/23 & A/24) — RTE (2009), Child Labor: Pencil portal, Midday meal
- Health (A: 21) — Ayushman Bharat
- Education (A: 21 A) — NEP (2020), SSA
- Rural areas — Sugamita Scheme

All these lead to Inclusive development and Good Governance

However, in a bid to secure political power, many states have started Culture of Freebies to attract more votes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Freebies: Cultivating Patron-Client Syndrome

Freebies refer to any good/ incentive provided by state to citizens not as a matter of civil right, but as a policy of appeasement

Free Bie Culture

- Free mixer grinder, laptops
  Eg: TN govt
- Loan Waiver to farmer
  Eg: MH, UP govt
- Free Bus & Metro rides
  Eg- delhi Govt

Such a culture ensure people vote not on the basis of performance but on the basis of benefits promised to them

For good governance - freebie culture shouldn't be promoted as it leads to moral hazard, corruption and breach of Social Contract

16. भले ही गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) राष्ट्र के विकासात्मक लोकाचार का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं, फिर भी भारत की शत्रु शक्तियों के इशारे पर राष्ट्रीय विकास में बाधा डालने का प्रयास करने वाले NGOs की गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाना राज्य का वैध हित, कानूनी अधिकार और संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are an integral part of a nation's developmental ethos, the State has legitimate interest, legal authority and constitutional duty to curb the activities of those NGOs, which attempt to hamper national development at the behest of the forces inimical to India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) are regarded as 'fourth pillar of democracy' which are a part of civil society functioning with a motive to activism provide good and quality services to the people and solve their grievances

NGO's : integral part of development ethos

① Children Rights → Bachpan Bachao Aandolan against Child Trafficking

② MKSS in RJ → led to formulation of RTI (2005) Act

③ Tribal rights → Narmada Bachao for their rehabilitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Akshay Patra → supplementing government efforts in midday meal scheme

⑤ India Against Corruption → led to Lokpal Act

However there are certain challenges in their functioning →

① Source of funding
L mainly foreign funded and thus foreign proxy

② Less than 1.5% NGO's take up development work

③ Mostly established for money laundering

④ Cases of Abuse
(Eg - Muzzarfarpur NGO and Child sexual abuse (Bihar)

⑥ Against national interest
(Eg - Zakir Naik NGO involved in terrorist funding

Thus we say State has legitimate interest because of these challenges.

↳ State also has legal authority as NGO's as civil society are bound to follow law's of land. for this government has enacted

FCRA – foreign Contribution Regulation Act

- → NGO's need to take money in designated FCRA account of SBI branch
- → Mandatory registration at Darpan Portal (NITI Aayog)
- → Can't spend >20% on administrative expenses
- → To renew license an inquiry will be held

Also, State has constitutional duty to regulate their functioning U/A 19(1)(g) where a business can't be carried out at exploitation/ account of mal administration

For NGOs – Government should also follow S. Vijay Kumar Committee recommendations.

- → Proper Regulation
- → Make registration hassle free

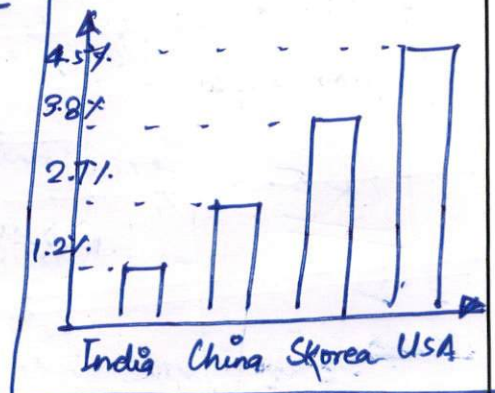
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. जहाँ, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तीनों स्तरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वहीं यह अनिवार्य है कि सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल को लोक कल्याण समझते हुए इसमें सुधार करे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While there is an urgency to focus on all the three levels of healthcare, it is imperative that the government looks towards improving primary healthcare as a public good. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

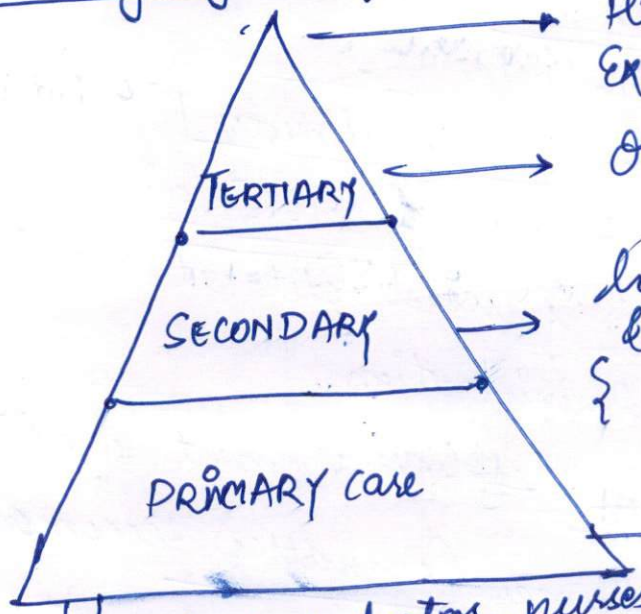
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's public health spending is around 1.2% of GDP, which is one of the lowest in world. The COVID pandemic has brought to light the dilapidated healthcare infrastructure in India



Health expenditure

Urgency to focus on all Levels of Health Care



→ High out of Pocket Expenditure

→ Only an Urban Phenomena

→ lack of district officials & doctors { 1:1400 :: Doc : Patient } 1:1000 :: WHO mandated

→ High on Vacancies

↳ lack of doctors, nurses
↳ No Specialised doctors

Though all the levels of health care need attention, the Primary Health Care (PHC) needs the most attention.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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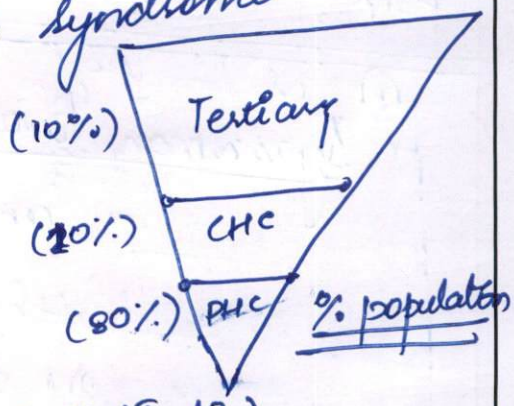
PHC : urgent attention as a public good

Challenges that PHC suffering :-

1. Huge population (~70%) resides in villages and lack of doctors
2. Inverted Pyramid syndrome



3. Lack of trained doctors and nurses
4. Lack of hospital beds
   - 1 : 10,000 beds (India)
   - 1 : 1000 beds (WHO)
5. Many Quacks being appointed to PHC's
6. Lack of PHC's in villages, need to travel far
7. lack of fund utilisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PHC's form the most important component of public health care but their dilapidated functioning has 1) crumbled health care
2) led to huge OOPE by people
3) Mortality rate increased

PHC: Transforming Health Care

1. Ayushman Bharat
   - Jan Aarogya Yojana and Health & Wellness Centers (HWC) will improve functioning
2. Increase funding to (2.5%) of GDP [National Health Policy -2017]
3. Make Rural postings compulsary for doctors

The PHC's have the potential to make India's Health

- P → Preventive & Palliative
- A → Affordable & Accessibility
- R → Reliable
- A → Accontable & Available
- M → Maternal & Neonatal Care

18. बाल विवाह पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयासों के बावजूद, यह भारत में अभी भी विद्यमान है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite initiatives to curb child marriage, it continues to persist in India. Explaining the reasons behind this, analyse its impact. What further measures can be taken by the government to eliminate the practice of child marriage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Child Marriage according to Census 2011; constitute 33% of marriages in India. It is the worst form of menace that has continued despite laws in place.

Child marriage: Initiative to Curb

- ① Constitutional
  - Art 23: Against Exploitation
  - Art 24: Against Child labor
  - Art 21A: Right to Education for (6-14) years
- ② Legal: Age to marry: Boys (21), Girls (18)
  - Child Marriage (Prevention & Prohibition) Act
  - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan
- ③ Awareness Campaigns
  - Information, Communication & Education campaigns

Child Marriage: Still continues & Persists

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Socio Cultural societies → feudalistic, rural
2. Poverty → girl child seen as a burden
3. Dowry → less price to be paid during early marriage
4. Patrilocal form of marriage → easy to adjust in early years
5. Child Trafficking
   ↳ Sold after marriage
6. Education
   ↳ lack of awareness about rights in children
7. Fear of exclusion
   ↳ if tradition isn't followed
8. Legal reason
   ↳ Child marriage $\boxed{\text{isn't illegal}}$ but voidable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to be taken to curb practice

① Legal:
↳ Under Child marriage (Prevention & prohibition act) make child marriage illegal

② Strict implementation of law; appoint Child Marriage (protection officer)

③ Attitudnal change:
- Cognitive → Statistics of Child marriage
- Affective → Tell about successful children in world
- Behavioural → Role models like leaders, famous actors

④ Social media & TV:
↳ Programs like - Balika Vadhu

⑤ Awareness Campaign

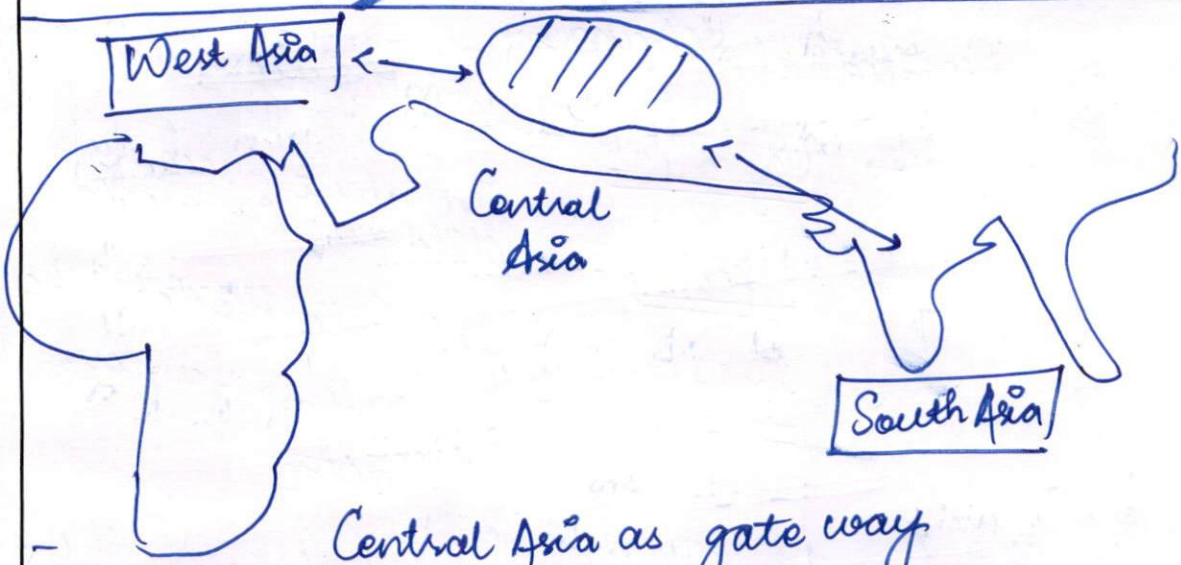
⑥ As Nelson mandela has said "There is no keener revelation of soul of society than the way it treats its children"

19. मध्य एशियाई देशों के महत्व के बावजूद, भारत उनके साथ अपने संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे प्रगाढ़ कर सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite their significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with the Central Asian countries. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how India can deepen its relationship with countries in this region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central Asian Countries include the erstwhile Soviet republic countries of Kazakhastan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgstan



- Central Asia as gate way between West Asia & South Asia

Significance of Central Asia

① Energy
- Uranium - Kazakhastan
- Oil and Natural Gas - important for India to diversify its Energy basket

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Rare Earth minerals →

- Rare Earth: future of world in Central Asia

(3) Trade and Connectivity

- INSTC agreement to reach Europe & Russia
- Ashgabat agreement

(4) Gateway to West Asia

- Opens up to Caspian Sea rich in hydro carbons
- West asian economies of oil and gas in proximity

(5) Security → India's airbase in Farkhour in Tajikistan

(6) Historical → Part of the ancient Silk route

(7) Regional forums → SCO : Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

Reasons for Non engagement with Central Asia

India has not been able to deepen its ties with Central Asia

① Till now Look West policy of India focussed on Iran - Israel - Saudi Arabia

② China's increasing presence in the Central Asia is a challenge for India

③ Trade has not picked up with less than $2bn trade due to direct connectivity

④ Land route is blocked by Pakistan (POK) and turmoil in Afghanistan

⑤ Chabahar port in Iran has also been delayed

Central Asia & India : Strategy to deepen ties

① India should explore sea route to directly reach Central Asia through Turkmenistan, Iran

② Cooperation in areas of pharmaceuticals, agriproducts, gems & jewellary should be carried

③ Energy agreements and MOU's should be signed

④ Also India should follow policy of Promise & deliver

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. हाल के दिनों में भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों में उत्पन्न हुई चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में श्रीलंका के महत्व के आलोक में भारत उसके साथ अनुकूल संबंध कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the concerns that have arisen in India-Sri Lanka relations in recent times. How can India ensure a favourable relationship with Sri Lanka given its importance in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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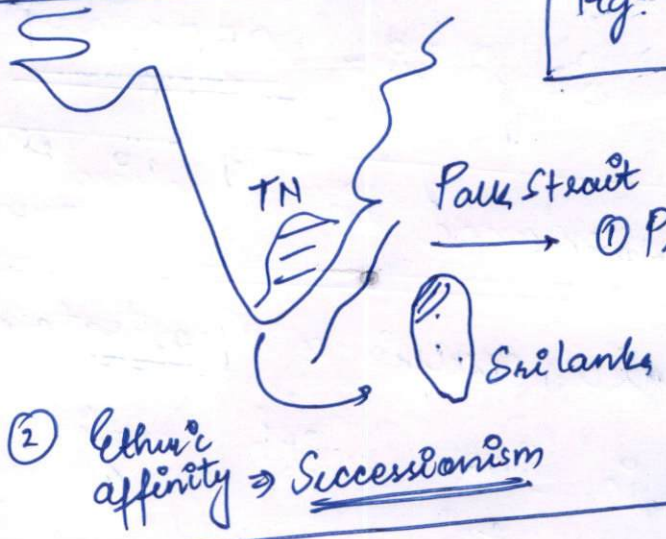
India - Srilanka relations are as old as Ramayana times and continue to be strong till date. (SL) Srilanka is India's maritime neighbour and share convergence in several areas

Fig: India - SL



Concerns : India - SL

① Problem of fisherman issue; illegal fasing in each others borders

② Issue of Bottom Trawling and Ecosystem damage

③ Growing Proximity to China

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(Eg): 1) Hambantota port given on 99 years lease

2) Port City Colombo project

(4) Katchateevu island issue

(5) Issue of Tamil Indians in SL treated as second class citizens

(6) SL joining OBOR-BRI of China

SL - importance in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

1) Srilanka occupies a Geostrategic position in IOR with major Sealanes of Communication

2) Proximity to Indian states and fears of China occupying a strategic depth

3) Can act as a Chokepoint in trading route

4) Part of IORA - Indian Ocean Rim Association

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's strategy to ensure favourable SL relationship

① Convergence on issues

- Climate Change and Sea Level Rise
- Safety & Security in I.O.R.
- Food Security (Eg: food Emergency in SL)
- Terrorism (Eg: SL Easter attacks)

② Let, SL take advantage in it's competitive sectors eg: pharma and tourism

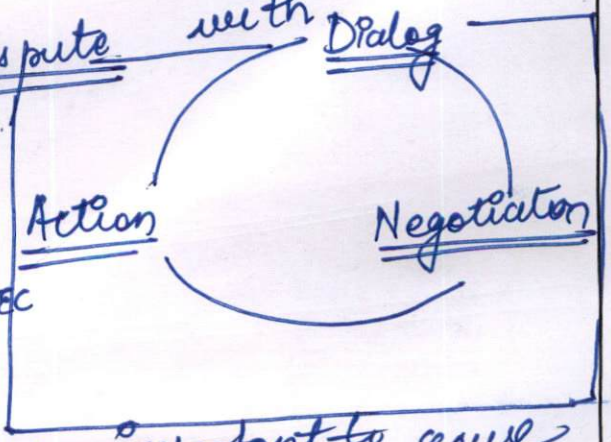
③ Foreign Exchange Swaps : $400 mn

④ Cultural Connect : People to people and Buddhism in SL

⑤ Leveraging Softpower : Tamil Actors and Cricket

⑥ Solving fisherman dispute with Dialog

⑦ Converge at forums like
- SAARC and BIMSTEC



Good ties with SL are important to secure India's national interest

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 166005

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anjali Shrotriya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
19/12/2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत में कृषि प्रसार से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रसार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the issues associated with agricultural extension in India, discuss the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in strengthening the national agricultural research extension system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The agriculture extension refers to the extension services beyond production in agriculture mostly concerned after sowing

- Mechanisation
- Processing & Value addition
- Research & development
- Information dissemination
- ~~the~~ Allied Agriculture activities

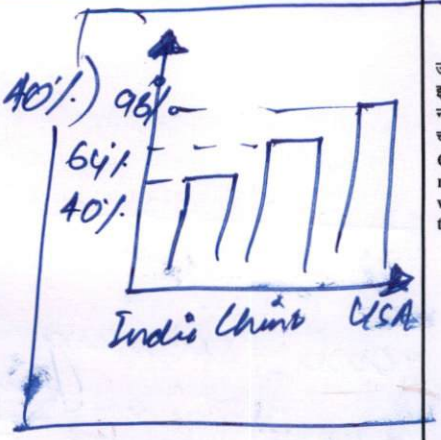
Issues in agricultural Extension →

① Poor Information & communication dissemination framework (IEC)

② Lack of diffusion of technology and innovation in agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Poor mechanisation (only 40%)
↳ due to small and fragmented land holdings
86% farmers are small and marginal



④ Poor Processing and Value addition
↳ food processing only at primary level (rice & wheat)

⑤ Research and development in agriculture is/es

Role of KVK in strengthening research extension

① Act as Center for information communication to farmers
② Tell about → Weather forecast, Crop Combination, Fertiliser Usage

③ Provide with Technological impetus and machinery

④ Help rural youth in agriculture research

Agriculture Extension program like - ICAR, TAMU university; ARYA & READY, Sub mission on mechanisation needs to be promoted well.

2. भारत में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक मूल्य संवर्द्धन की अपार संभावनाओं के कारण एक उच्च संवृद्धि और उच्च लाभ के क्षेत्रक के रूप में उभर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In India, the food processing sector is emerging as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing sector is a Sunshine industry

- Exports → 14%
- Employment → 13%
- agri GDP → 25%

Food Processing Potential

- Huge Surplus Production
  - 300 mn Tonn of foodgrains
- 310 mn Tonn of Horticulture
- Climate is Conducive

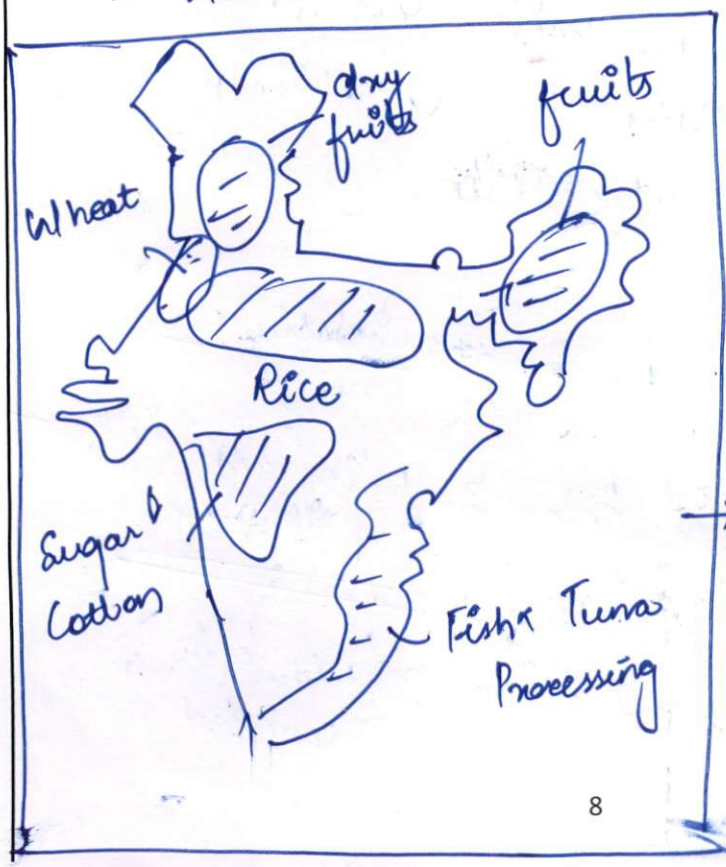
Primary Level

- Rice
- Wheat
- Sugarcane

Secondary level

- Chocolates
- Biscuites
- Fruits
- jellies
- Pastes

Underexplored



→ Food processing

Immense potential for value addition in FPI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Agriculture value → Value addition in form of Biscuits, Chips, Sauces, Sugar.

2. Farmer's Value → Help in doubling farmer's income by 2022

3. Rural Area value addition
   - Generate Employment
   - Setup industries in Rural Areas

4. Post Harvest Loses → FPI will minimise post harvest, Storage loses

5. Build logistics → Industries will lead to better transport and logistic Connectivity

6. Agriculture diversification

7. Reduce Government's burden for Subsidy

Govt steps
- 1) 100% FDI in food processing allowed
- 2) PM-SAMPADA Yojana
- 3) Micro food processing formalization
- 4) One District One Product

3. पशुधन आधारित एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the concept of livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS), discuss its benefits. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

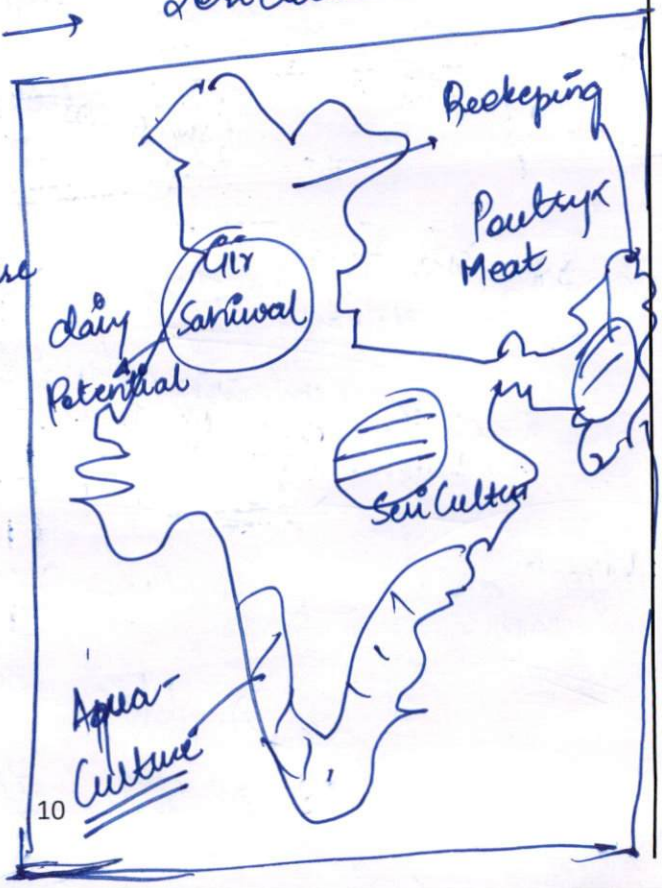
India has one of the largest livestock population (50.2mn) in world

Livestock based integrated farming system

↳ ① It essentially refers to usage of livestock on farms for productive activities

Eg:
- Cows & Cattle → dairy production
- Pigs & Poultry → Meat
- Bees → Apiculture
- Silk → Sericulture

↳ ② Along with the normal agriculture livestock potential is also harnessed



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits of livestock based - IFS

① Farmers : - Double farmer income (Ashok Dalwai)
- Reducing farmer distress

② Agriculture productivity : as land will get time to regain fertility

③ Women Empowerment : as 90% women involved in livestock

④ Rural area development

⑤ Resource Efficiency

⑥ Promotion of indigenous breeds Eg: Gir, Sahiwal

⑦ Promote Food processing Eg- dairy — Cheese, Tofu, Panner

⑧ Promote alternative source of income

⑨ Important in dry land agriculture areas Eg: Rayalseema, Vidharbha

⑩ promote Organic farming : manure of animal can be used in fields.

Thus, livestock based IFS will prove to be boon for farmers and agriculture sector

4. जहाँ भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति (PIO) विश्व भर में उद्यमिता का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी उद्यमिता दर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में उद्यमिता की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) are spearheading entrepreneurship across the world, India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates. Discuss. Also, state the policy measures that have been taken to increase the pace of entrepreneurship in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent rise of Twitter CEO, Sundar Pichai (Google CEO), Satya Nadela (microsoft) Indra Nooyi (ex-Pepsico) → paints a very delighted pictures of Indians spearheading entrepreneurship, but there is a caveat to it that back in the country Entrepreneurship is in a bad shape leading to low employment, Research Ecosystem and wastage of demographic dividend

Entrepreneurship Rate - low in India

① Societal Culture
- doesnt promote risk taking business
- more job oriented

② Education System
- Career & Seeking job
- less focus on innovation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Economic reason
↳ 24% multidimensionally poor people, struggle with basic necessities

(4) Lack of industry - academia linkage

(5) Technological know how and skills are low (4% population is skilled)

(6) High gestational period
↳ we seek instant gratification

(7) (R&D) in india is low
↳ only (0.7% GDP is spend)

(8) Poor perception cost vocational education

(9) Inequality is high [Oxfam: 10% own 70% wealth]

(10) Women, SC, ST - face exclusion

Policy measures taken to increase Entrepreneurship

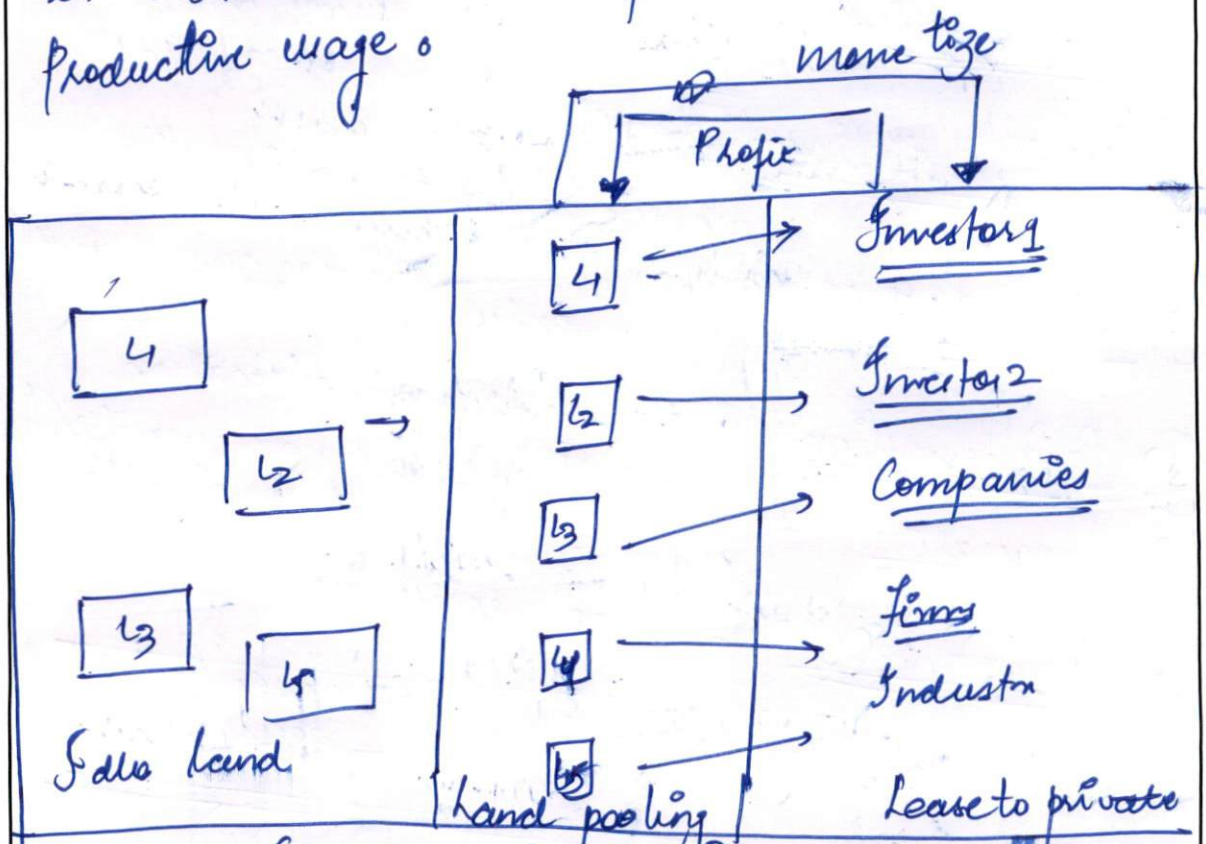
- Standup india & startup india
- AIM - NITI aayog
- Angel Tax Removed
- Incubators
- Entrepreneurship included in course syllabus
- PLI in manufacturing
- PSL to Startups (by RBI)
- SEZs NIMZ

5. 'भूमि बैंक' अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन देने और भारत में व्यापार सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस) को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

'Land banks' can play a critical role in boosting the economy and promoting ease of doing business in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land Banks are the new concept under which government plans to pool in idle lands and put them to productive usage.



Concept of land Banks

Land Banks : Boosting Economy & EODB

① Idle lands will be put to use
↳ Industrial development

② EODB as land acquisition issues will be resolved

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Asset monetization → real value of land to be realized by government

(4) Industries → Employment generation & economic growth

(5) Delays and RedTapism will decline in searching land

(6) Corporate will find easy to invest

(7) Problem of Development - induced - displacement will be solved

(8) Transparency due to bidding process

Thus land banks will help in improving government's fiscal capacity and also promote industrial development

6. वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (FCA) में प्रस्तावित संशोधन, न केवल वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) के विपरीत हैं, बल्कि इनके कारण भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की भी संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The proposed amendments to the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) are not only antithetical to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), but are also likely to delay India achieving its commitments on climate change. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Forest Conservation Act (1980) was brought with a aim to safeguard forests in country.

① FCA

↓

divided forest into

- Reserved: no human activity allowed without Govt approval
- Protected: mostly for NR, sancturies
- Village: for use of villages
- Revenue: for timbs generation

② No land can be diverted for any work that is non agriculture

③ Concept of CAMPA

↳ to compensate for felling the trees by doing afforestation elsewhere

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Relaxations in provisions of FCA

- Various Exemptions provided for Reserved & Protected forest
- Various industries, development work, HEP allowed inside forest
- deforestation can be done & land can be searched even later

Against FRA and Climate Change Commitments

1. Infringe upon Tribals right to land. Community Ownership. Use rights u/ FRA (2006)
2. Gram Sabha permission not needed
3. Paris INDC's — (2-3) billion tonn of Carbon sequestration
   Bonn Challage — 26 mn hec of degraded land restoration

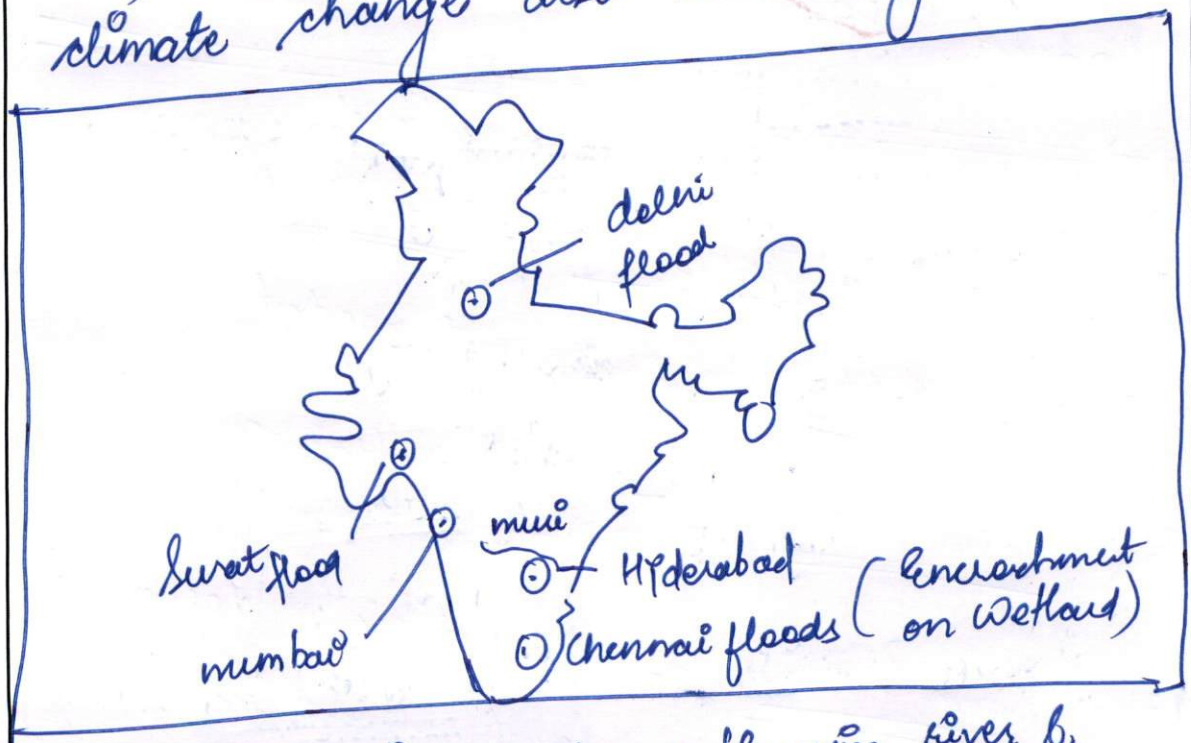
All these amendments should be brought with public Consensus and Dialog (Action Approach Negotiation)

7. शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या न केवल नदियों के उफान के कारण है, बल्कि उन अनियोजित तरीकों के कारण भी है जो हमारे नगर, शहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया में अपना रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के दिशा-निर्देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The problem of flooding in urban areas is not only due to overflowing rivers, but also the uninformed ways in which our cities are coping with urbanisation. Discuss. In this context, mention the National Disaster Management Authority guidelines on urban floods. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The urban flooding has been a recurrent phenomena in Indian cities as the pressure of Urbanization (50% by 2040) increases and simultaneously climate change also increasing



Urban floods : Result of over flowing river & unsustainable urbanisation

① High Rainfall during monsoon due to Erratic weather & Convective heating

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Poor Storm water drain management in urban areas.

(3) Encroachment of wetlands

(4) River floodplain encroachment

(5) Solid Waste disposal not done properly

(6) Urbanisation → deforestation → lack of water infiltration

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NDMA Guidelines

(1) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- → Hazard mapping
- → Early warning system
- → Risk analysis
- → mitigation maps

(2) Invest in DRR
- Structural :
  disaster & flood Resilient building
- Non Structural :
  - → Building norms follow
  - → Urban Governance strengthen

(3) Relief and Rescue during floods

(4) Rehabilitation

To achieve SDG 11 : Sustainable Cities → we need to strengthen Urban Governance

8. इसरो अब केवल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से विकास गतिविधियों में अपनी भूमिका को लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

ISRO is no longer confined only to the launching of satellites, but it has been constantly enlarging its role in development activities over the years. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ISRO premier space research organization

Satellite launching missions
- Cartosat
- NISAR with NASA
- IRNSS – navigation
- ASAT – anti satellite defence
- INSAT – Communication
- Chandrayaan
- Mangal Yaan

ISRO and development

① Agriculture
- drones in Svamitra scheme
- mapping of land, soil quality

② Education
(UNNATI VIGYAAN yojana) young scientists

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Soil degradation map and Atlas by ISRO
↳ desertification Atlas

(4) Health
↳ Tele Health during COVID

(5) defence
↳ / GSAT 7A for navy and air force

(6) LRNSS
↳ for navigation

(7) GAGAN
↳ for fisherman

Thus ISRO has shed off its conventional role & integrating more in development

9. राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (CII) को लक्षित करने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताइए। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने CII को सुरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

State the reasons behind targeting of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by state and non-state actors. Also, discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to secure its CII. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Critical information infrastructure (CII)

are those which are of great importance to country - National Security & Strategic Assets

CII
- Power
- Telecom
- Banking
- Railways
- Energy
- Nuclear Plan

Why targetted ?

1. National Security breach
2. Confidential information
3. Country's Economy is run on them

(4) Have a spill over impact on other Sectors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures Taken

1. NCIIPC under NTRO
2. National Cyber Security policy (2013)
3. Laws → ITAct (2000)
4. Cyber Security Cell
5. Training Cyber Security personnel
6. Paris Call for cyber Security (unesco)

10. पूर्वोत्तर भारत के रणनीतिक महत्व के बावजूद, इस क्षेत्र को कई सुरक्षा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the strategic significance of North-East India, the region faces several security threats. Discuss. Also, state the measures taken by the government to ensure peace and stability in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

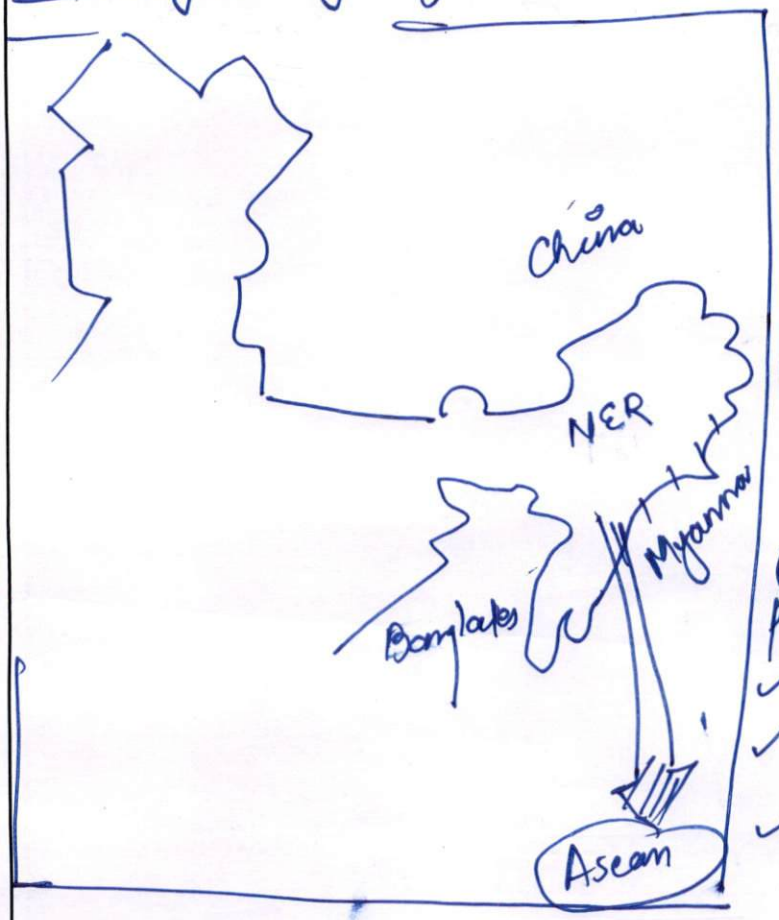
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North East india is a paradox of

Surplus (+)
- land
- nature
- biodiversity
- rivers

deficit
- Capital
- power
- Peace
- energy
- skill

Strategic Significance of NER



(1) Geostrategic location
↳ bordering the 3 countries

(2) Bridge to Asean

(3) High value potential of
- ✓ Power
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ HEP

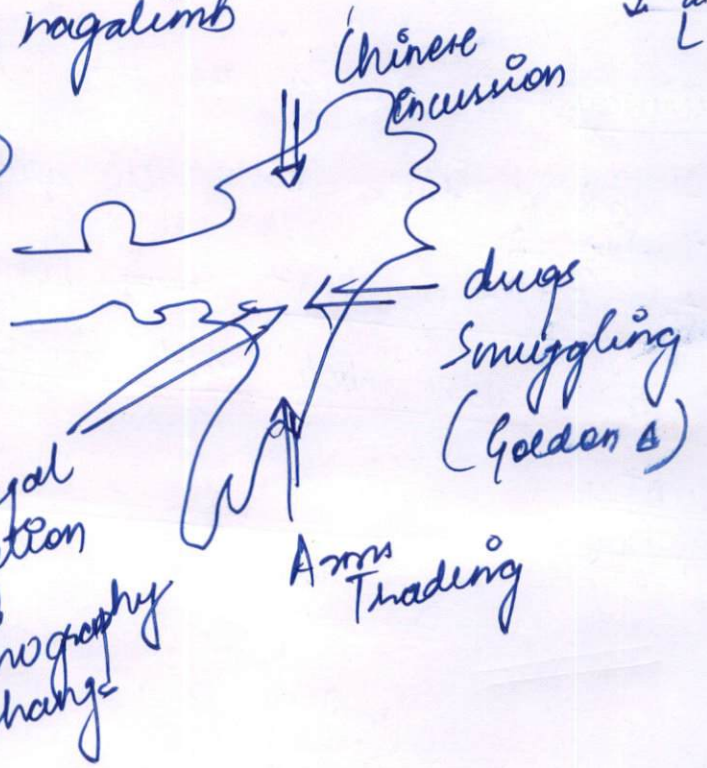
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Security Threats

- Ethnic Clashes (Naga, Bodos, Meitei)
- ULFA groups in Assam
- Secessionism by Bodoland demand
- Gorkhaland demand
- Greater nagalimb

Internal

External Threats



Steps Taken

- Assam Accord (1985), NRC,
- Recent Bodo Accord
- Operation Sunrise
- Integrated Check Posts at border
- Skill & Human Resource development
- BOLT & IT on border with Bangladesh
  Border fencing
- CAPF deployment (Assam Rifles)
- Peace by [Schedule VI] granting autonomy

11. भारतीय रेलवे को लंबे समय से अल्प निवेश की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसने इसके परिचालन के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। इस संदर्भ में, बुनियादी ढांचे के तीव्र निर्माण में रेलवे के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Indian Railways has suffered from chronic under-investment, which has adversely impacted key areas of its operations. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the railways in speedy creation of infrastructure. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Railways in India are the second largest in terms of their coverage with ~~at~~ serving upto (50,-60,000) km ~~area~~ long lines and upto every nook and corner of the country.

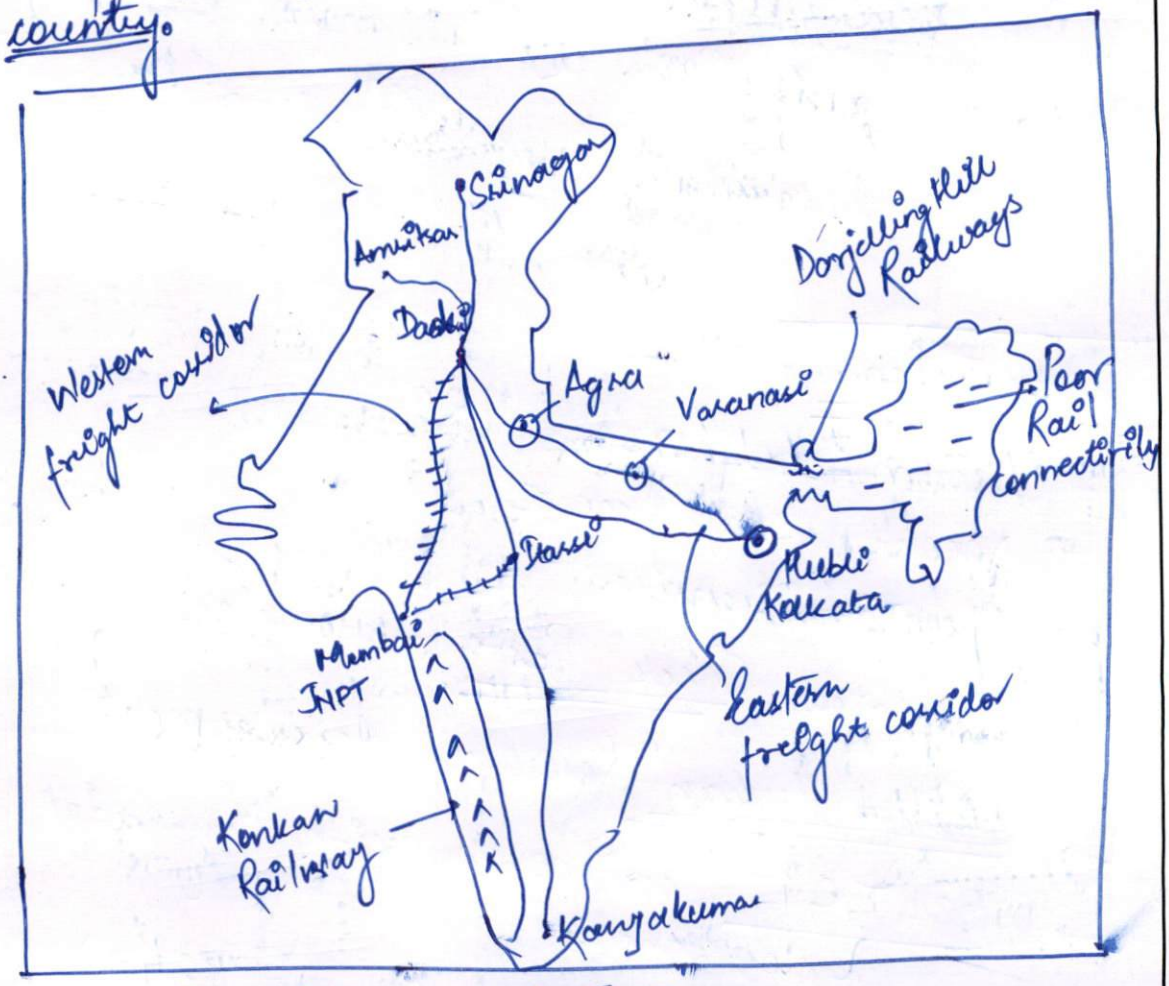


Fig: Railways in India

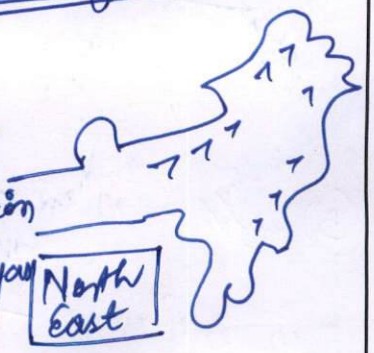
Chronic under investment – adversely impacting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

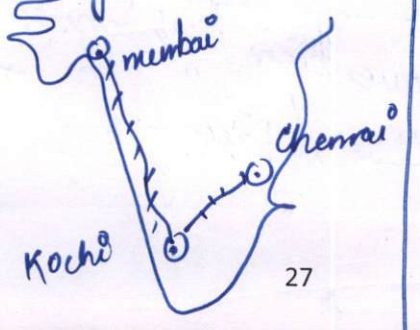
1. Underinvestment led to poor operations in the North East region which remain unconnected mostly
2. Also, the services are cross subsidised meaning freight charges more than passengers, leading to losses
3. Quality of railways in terms of services has declined
4. Poor Electrification
5. Narrow Gauge lines are laid more, broad guage less
6. Delays in railway operation
7. Technological upgradation has not taken place

Challenges faced by Railways in Infrastructure

1. Physical and Geographical Challenge → Terrain & Topography
   Eg NER region
   Himalayan



Hard Rocks ∴ difficult to lay lines in Peninsula



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Economic challenge of Cross Subsidization leading to poor investment circulation

(3) Human Skills low ∴ Human infrastructure is not well developed

(4) Technological penetration is low
L old & obsolete technology

(5) Private Sector
L only recently allowed in train running but not operations

Steps Taken by Government

(1) Talks of Privatization of railways
L Vande Bharat Express
L Tejas Express

(2) Outsourcing operations
L Eg : IRCTC performing better.

(3) Exploring Public private partnership in railways – (Kelkar Committee)

(4) Technological invest ment.

(5) Skill impetus

Railways have been backbone of Indian Economy be it agriculture, passanger. Thus public investment required

12. किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के भारत के उद्देश्य को साकार करने हेतु कृषि प्रणाली के अंतिम बिंदु तक के दायित्वों पर ध्यान देने के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A disruptive approach to research & development (R&D), with a focus on last mile obligations of the agricultural system is necessary to realize India's objective of doubling farmer's income. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Ashok dalwai Committee - India has a target of Doubling farming Income by 2022 for which we need a agriculture revolution in terms of production - research & development - connectivity

Disruptive approach to Research & development

① E-technology in aid of farmer
- Krishi Vigyan Kendras
- Bhuvan, Chaman satellite
- Gagan

② Research on inputs
- fertilizers
  - Quantity
    - { N:P:K :: 8:4:1 } vs model N:P:K :: 4:2:1 }
- Seeds quality
  - Breeder
  - Certified
  - Hybrid Variety

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाँशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Block Chain, AI, IOT } – Age of disruptive technologies in agriculture for

- land record management (eg: AP using blockchain)
- for data on monsoon & weather
- information dissemination

④ R&D in agriculture sciences
- → Pedogenesis Study
- → Agri University
  - ICAR
  - TAMU
- Soyabean Research

⑤ (R&D) in processes
- Irrigation: drip, sprinkle } to increase Efficiency
- Precision agriculture

Along with disruptive (R&D), there is a need to focus on last mile obligations of agricultural System →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Last mile obligations

- Connectivity to farm gates
- Transportation systems developed
  Eg: Railways
  KRISHI RAIL
  KRISHI UDAN
- Food processing industry
- Mandi, FPOs to be created in vicinity

Apart from these reforms, focus on →

- Agriculture Mechanization
- Horticulture
- Organic Agriculture
- Climate Smart Agri

→ lead to doubling farmer's income

Govt steps like:
- PM-Krishi Sinchayee yojana
- Food processing: Sampada Scheme

are right steps

13. भारत की विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों और विद्युत ग्रिड को जीवाश्म ईंधन से अक्षय ऊर्जा के अधिक संधारणीय रूपों में संक्रमण हेतु सुधारों से गुजरना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
India's power distribution companies and electrical grids must undergo reforms to transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable forms of renewable energy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) are already reeling under pressure and debt (Ministry of power) due to poor efficiency, (A&T) losses and lack of new technology.

Thus need of reforms in Discoms and grids from Coal (fossil fuel) to Renewable Energy is needed

Reforms Needed in Discoms ~~and~~ El

→ ① Renewable Purchase obligations (RPO) must be strictly followed
↳ 20% mandatory

→ ② Buy more from Renewable Generators

→ ③ Reforms like: UDAY Scheme to take over their debt

→ ④ Smart Metering and Net Metering

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reforms in Electrical Grid

- (1) Need to be properly managed to handle load during peak hours.
- (2) Grid connectivity to North East must be improved, as high renewable potential
- (3) Integration of Green Grid with traditional grid.

The reforms in Electrical Grid and discoms will help India fulfill its Sustainable development goals & INDC's of Renewable Energy generation

x

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. भारत में आगत-सघन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) कृषि की प्रथा में, इसकी अस्थिरता और नकारात्मक परिणामों के कारण, बृहद पैमाने पर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्न बाह्य आगत संधारणीय कृषि (LEISA) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The practice of input-intensive agriculture in India needs a massive overhaul due to its unsustainability and negative consequences. In this context, discuss the significance of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture in India is characterised by being input intensive i.e. high focus and subsidies on input side.

Input Intensive agriculture → Unsustainable

Seeds : Hybrid Variety Seeds, Breeder & Terminator Seeds

Power : Power Subsidy

Irrigation : Irrigation subsidy - largest use of ground water

Credit : — Priority Sector lending in agriculture

Export : — Export Subsidy to farmers

Fertiliser : — around 70,000 cr support

As a result agriculture becomes input intensive and negative consequences like :

Soil salinization

Water Logging

Groundwater depletion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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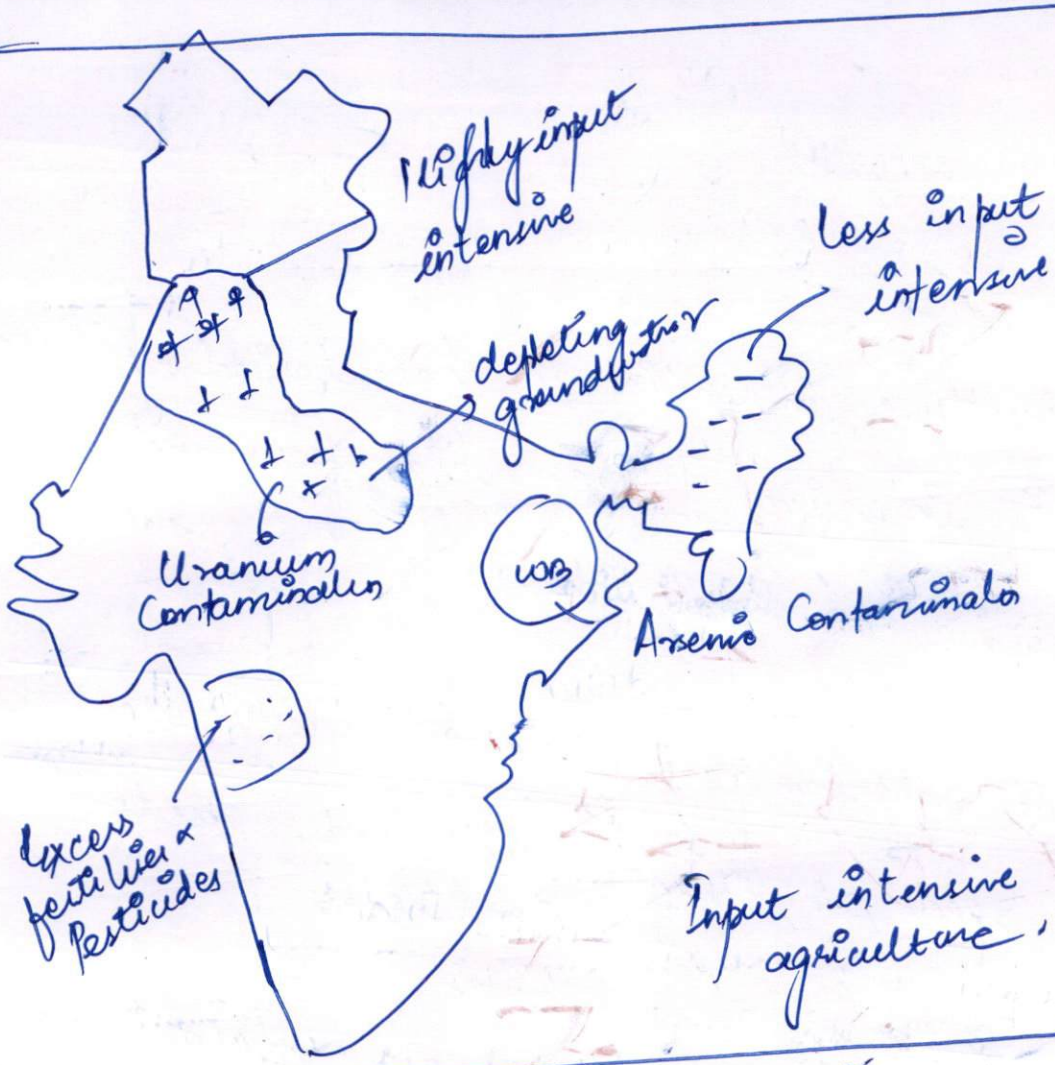


Significance of Low External Input Sustainable agriculture (LEISA)

~~Low ex~~ LEISHA - refers to the less input intensive agriculture meaning following more natural ways to do agriculture to make it Sustainable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of LEISHA

- Lack of Environment degradation due to pesticides or usage
- ZBNF
  - less tillage
  - no input from outside used
- Organic farming
  - biopesticides & biofertilisers
- Climate Smart
- Double farmer income
- Technologies like Precision agriculture drip & sprinkler

Apart from LEISHA government has to make agriculture more sustainable has been focusing on

- Climate Smart Agriculture
- Evergreen Revolution (20)

15. हाल ही में जारी IPCC की छठी आकलन रिपोर्ट (AR6) – 2021 को मानवता के लिए 'कोड रेड' माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए इस रिपोर्ट में उजागर की गई विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त उपचारात्मक उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

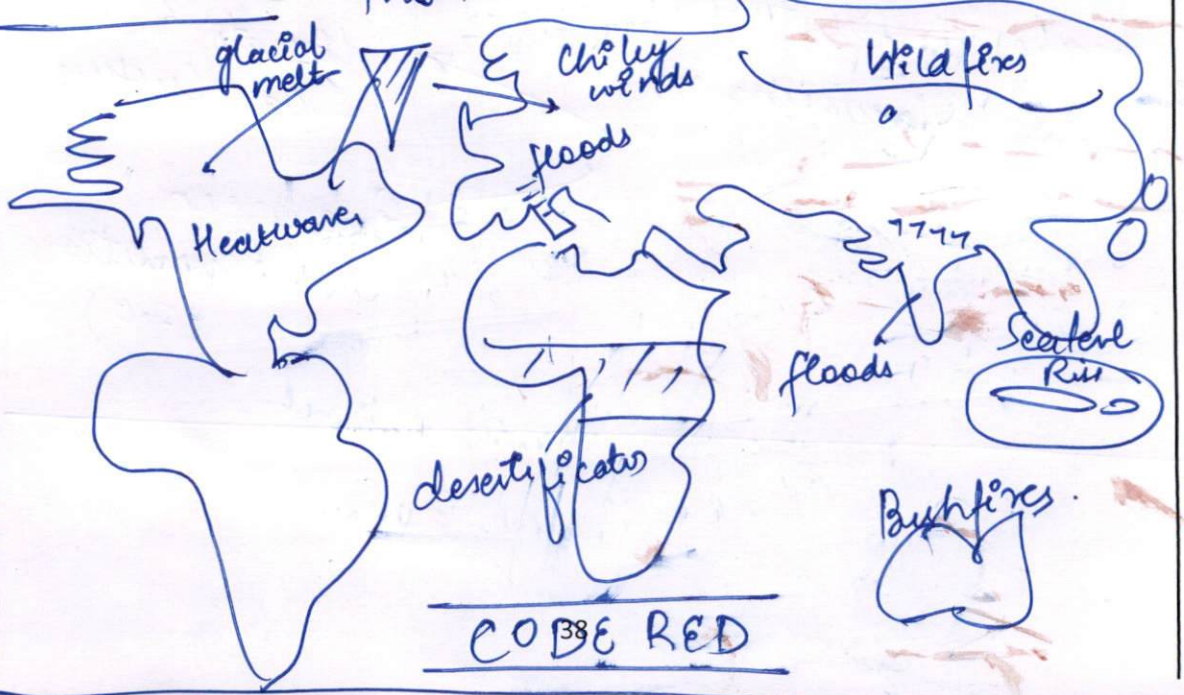
The recently released IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – 2021 has been deemed as 'code red' for humanity. In this context, discuss the various concerns raised in the report with special focus on India. Also, enlist the remedial measures given by the report. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The IPCC VIth AR(2021) - marks a code red for humanity highlighting the various dangers across Globe

Key points

1. World has already crossed 1.2°C Temperature increase
2. Sea Levels have risen by (4-8) cm since pre industrial times
3. By 2100, at this pace now then 2°C would be breached



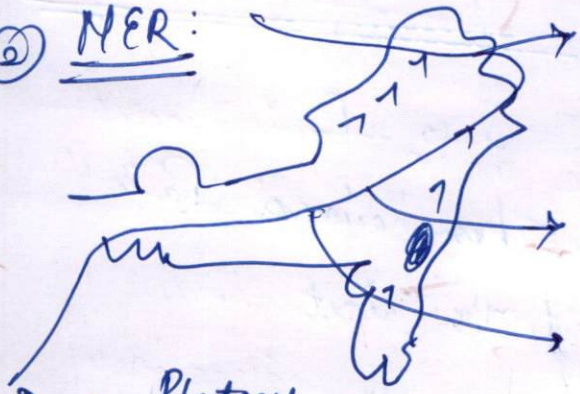
Concerns Specific to India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Himalayan Region →

- Melting Glacier ⇒ Glacial Lake Outburst floods (GLOF)
- More Temperature rise
  ↳ Transhumance affected
- More floods
- Cloud Bursts (Eg: Uttarakhand)

② NER:



- forest and biodiversity impacted
- floods in Brahmaputra
- More Coastal Erosion

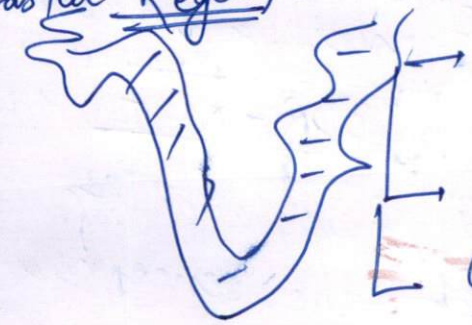
Deccan Plateau

③

- More frequency of droughts
- Heat Waves

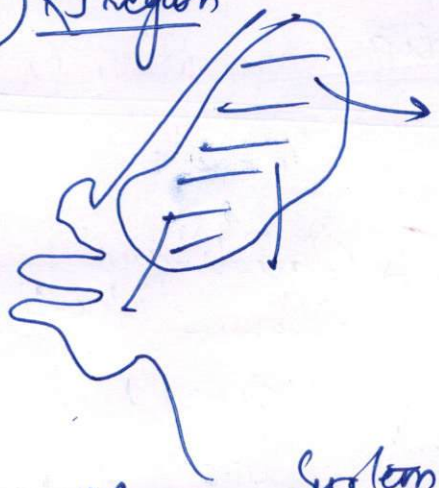
Coastal Region:

④



- More Cyclones (Gulab, Fani)
- Erratic Rainfall
- Coastal Erosion

(5) Rj region



desert Expansion
Dust Storms & Convective Rainfall

(6) Monsoon System → Variability increase
→ Breaks increase
→ Erratic & Low Rainfall

Remedial Measures

(1) Climate Commitments
- adhere as in Paris Accord
- Need to go beyond Paris Commitment

(2) Invest in Renewable Energy to reduce fossil fuel usage

(3) Climate Adaptation fund and Climate Technology fund needs to be formed

(4) $100bn commitment of developed countries must be adhered to

Apart from this [CBDR-RC]
Common But differentiated Responsibility should be guide to tackle the concerns.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से लेकर विशाखापत्तनम में गैस रिसाव तक कई रासायनिक आपदाओं ने भारत में खतरनाक रसायनों (HAZCHEM) द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिमों को ध्यान में लाया है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में रासायनिक आपदा प्रबंधन (CDM) की तैयारियों के साथ-साथ इसमें व्याप्त कमियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Multiple chemical disasters from the Bhopal gas tragedy to gas leak in Visakhapatnam have brought into focus the risks posed by hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM) in India. In view of this, discuss the preparedness as well as gaps in Chemical Disaster Management (CDM) in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chemical disasters in India have had a huge loss of lives of human-animals and what makes them more grave is the inter generational and intra generational inequity that they cause by showing side effects in coming years as well

Risk posed by Chemical disasters

① Human Lives : Bhopal Gas Tragedy killed around (20-30) thousand People

② Animal life : Many animals, birds, livestock lose their habitats & lives

③ Environment and Ecosystem : Entire balance of ecosystem is disturbed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Intergenerational Risk → The effects of chemical disasters are also seen in the coming future generations

(5) Impact on Family & Society
↳ Causes disintegration of social life as many families lose their bread winners

(6) National risk
↳ Threat to critical infrastructure of a nation during such disaster

(7) Can be used as Bio weapon

(8) Difficult to contain once start

Preparedness for Chemical disaster management (CDM)

- Institutional : National Green Tribunal (NGT) to look after industries flouting Rules
- Legal : (1) Chemical & Hazardous Substance Management Act
  (2) EIA (1986)
- NDMA Guidelines on tackling Chemical disaster

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Principle of Polluter Pays :
  - The burden of compensation would be on the industry accused
- International
  - Part of controlling the export, buying of Chemical & Biological weaponry (BWC) convention

Gaps in India's Preparation for CDM

1. No disaster vulnerable areas mapped
   Hazard zonation mapping has not been carried out
2. Strong regulatory framework needed to check industries flouting rules.
3. The rules under CDM Act need to be updated
4. Rescue & Relief operations need to be managed well
5. Inter agency and ministerial coordination is weak

India needs a Strong DDM policy for long term.

17. महामारी के समय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उदारीकरण की बढ़ती मांग ने वर्तमान बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The growing demand for liberalisation of public health-related goods and services amidst the pandemic has raised critical issues with regard to the current intellectual property regime. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The COVID pandemic has created a ethical dilemma over whether to protect the Intellectual property rights (IPR) of innovators who developed drugs, vaccines or give the benefits to all and liberalise public health goods & services.

Growing demand for Public Health liberalisation

① To improve Accessibility, Affordability Quality of health Care

② Technological penetration in health care will lead to spillover effects in different industries and domains

③ It will drive up Social indicators related to Infant & Maternal mortality

(4) Will Curb Out of pocket expenditure of the common man and reduce the poverty levels.

(5) Bring about Intergenerational Equity and Inclusive development

Critical issue of IPR and liberalisation

1) Liberalisation of health care will be achieved by Compulsary licensing (CL)

2) This will compromise the innovation and morale of researches

3) Profits to the industry will decline

4) Future research and innovation will be hurt

5) It might also lead to more inequity due to complete closure of sharing of technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, the growing demand for liberalisation of public health goods compromises and contravenes the objectives under IPR regime.

Way forward: Towards a more Equitable World

① Countries can invoke Compulsary licensing in issue of public health Emergency
Eg - India in case of Glivec Cancer drug

② A share of royalty - still goes to the patent producer

③ It will help in Trickling down the benefits to all the LDC's who cannot afford a - expensive health care system
This will help in ensuring SDG-3 related to Healthy life and Wellbeing & also promoting innovation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशीकरण में उप-इष्टतम परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशीकरण की गति को तीव्र कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

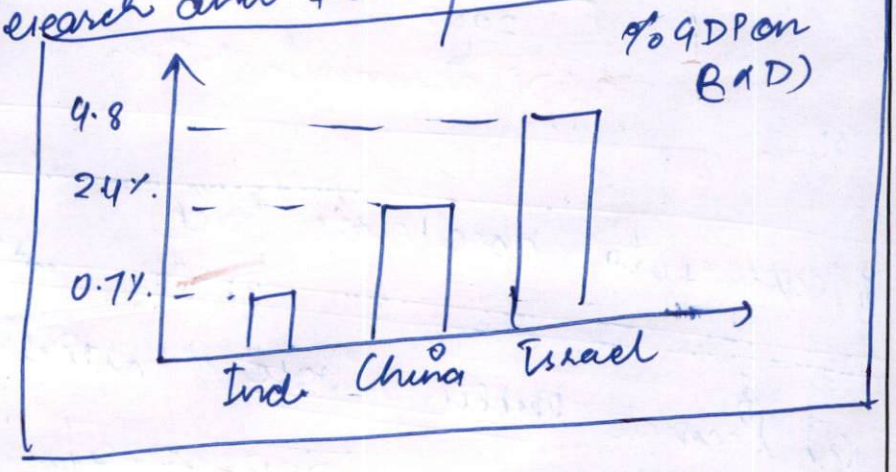
Highlighting the reasons behind suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technologies in India, suggest measures which can accelerate the pace of indigenization in the defence sector. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has recently launched its Defence Procurement Policy (2018) - where in the private sector participation is also committed in strategic sectors like - defence, arms

Reasons for suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technology

(1) Poor Research and Development



(2) Poor Skills & low human resource development
→ only 4% skilled v/s
40% in China
96% in S. Korea.

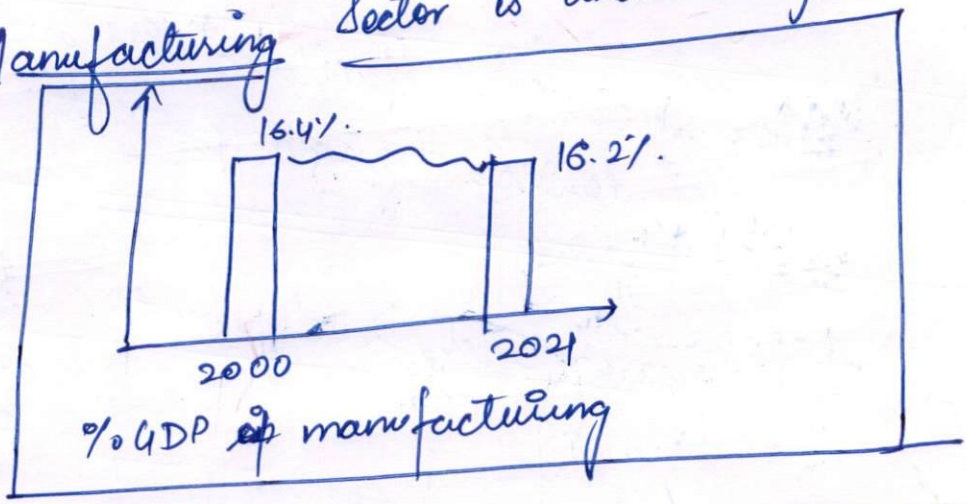
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Synergy of Private Sector is missing

(4) Cumbersome, Complex and Regulatory measures

(5) Innovations in defence are meagre
↳ World Innovation Index: 46

(6) Manufacturing Sector is underutilized



Measures to accelerate pace

① Promote public private participation
↳ Recent DPP-2020

② Innovations needed in defence sector
↳ Promote defence Startups

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Increase investments, funding in defence sector

(4) Reduce the Regulatory Cholestrol, Redtapism

(5) Skills needs to imparted
- Mission Skill India
- PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

(6) Technology Transfer from foreign nation

(7) Institutions like ISRO and DRDO need to take a lead

(8) Develop industry - academia linkage.

'Defence in India' needs to be indigenously competitive.

19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की अवधारणा के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इन बलों के योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the factors behind conceptualization of different Central Armed Police Forces for guarding the international borders. Also, highlight the contribution of these forces in ensuring security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Central Armed police forces (CAPF) came with an intention to guard India w.r.t external as well internal threats

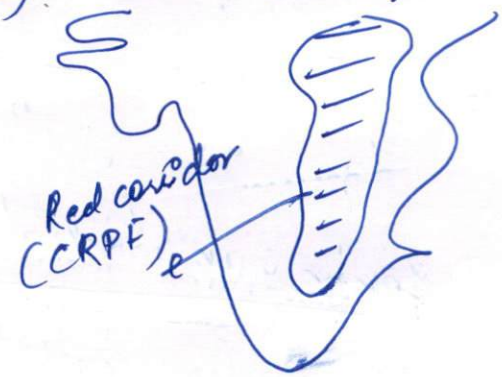
CAPF

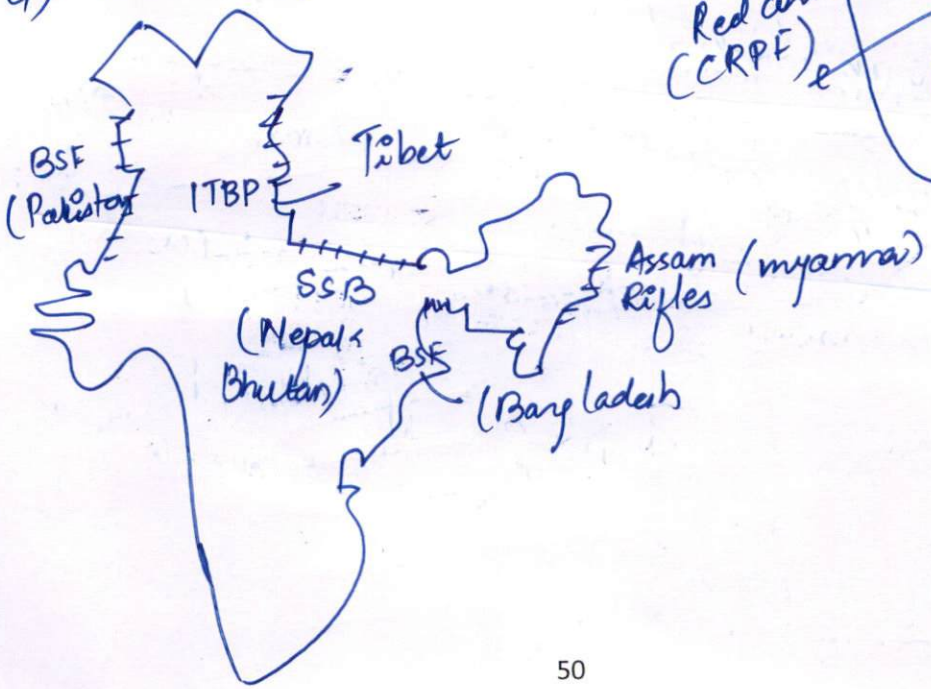
External

1) BSF
2) SSB
3) ITBF
4) Assam Rifles

Internal Rifles

1) CRPF
2) CISF (metro trains)





उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Factors behind different CAPF

① Physical and Geographical : different forces in different Climate & Terrain

② Different Type of Challenges on borders : Eg → Hot & humid (Western) / Cold (near HP, UK border)

③ Different Skill needed in different Terrain : Eg → Assam Rifles trained in guerilla warfare

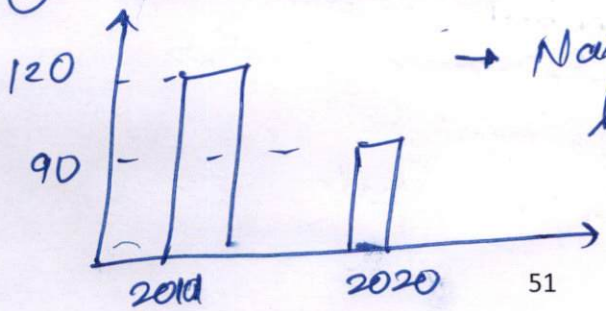
④ Internal issue of Naxalism : Needed a dedicated Paramilitary force

⑤ Balance needed with army : Needed as a separate force apart from Army

⑥ Acquainted with local conditions of place : Eg: ITBP familiar with area

Contribution of forces in ensuring Security

① Have contained Naxalism successfully



→ Naxal Affected districts have reduced to 90 (MHA)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Safeguarding of borders by BSF in → Pakistan infiltration
↳ drug menace curb

(3) In case of Assam Rifles - successfully carried out Operation Spring against insurgents

(4) CISF have been guarding critical railway infrastructure

(5) SSB - vigilant in checking the infiltration & counterfeit currency from Nepal

Though there are various issues in functioning like - Lack of coordination & collaboration among forces, proper training. This can be achieved via

SECURITY
- S → Security & Border management enhancing Capability
- E → Cooperation
- C → upgrading Surveillance
- U → Regional integration
- R → Intelligence strengthen
- I → Technological Skill
- T → Youth participation
- Y

0. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) गतिविधियों के लिए आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के संदर्भ में, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए, जो आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the vulnerability of virtual assets in terms of their misuse for money laundering activities. Also, state corrective measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks posed by the use of virtual assets. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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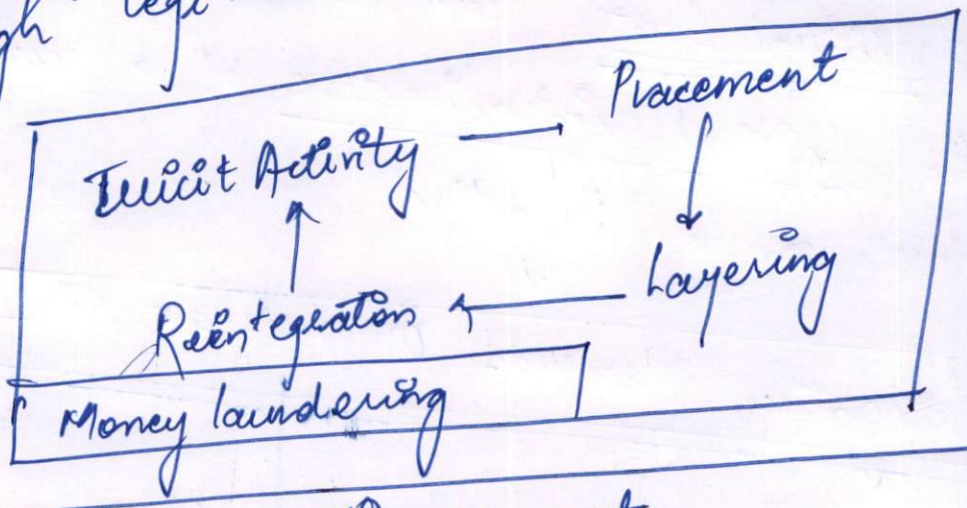
Money Laundering is defined as the process wherein the illegal money generated from source of drug trafficking, arms smuggling is made to re enter economy through legitimate means



Vulnerability of VIRTUAL assets

(1) → Virtual assets are those assets that are not physically present in an area

(2) In terms of misusing the virtual assets like computer, dark web, their vulnerability is quite high

(3) They can be used to carry out Various Cyber Crime

- Cyber Espionage
- Cyber Warfare
- Trojan
- Ransomware
- Malware

VIRTUAL asset

⇓

to gather money for laundering

(4) Virtual Assets can also include the critical infrastructure of a country that can be targetted

Mitigation Measures to decrease risk

- Legal measures
  - Prevention of money laundering (PMLA) - 2002
  - Benami Property Transactions Act
- International
  - FATF / ML framework
  - BEPS - OECD
    - to reduce base Erosion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Co → Policy measures:

- → DTAA - tax avoidance agreements
- → POEM - place of effective management
- → GAAR - General anti avoidance rules

Money laundering poses a risk of $10bn economically, also associated with drug and arms trafficking hence needs to be checked.